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JESSE BEERY.

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JESSE BEERY'S PRACTICAL SYSTEM

—OF—

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COLT TRAINING,

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WASHINGTON.

—AND THE BEST MODES OF—

• SUBDUIING • WILD • AND • VICIOUS • HORSES, •

WITH A NUMBER OF ILLUSTRATIONS,

SHOWING APPLIANCES, AND THE HORSE IN DIFFERENT POSITIONS.

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INTRODUCTION.

My object in publishing this book, is to teach persons who desire to learn, how to properly train a Colt, and give some practical points and ideas how to subdue and educate Horses that have acquired bad habits; viz: Kicking, Balking, Shying, Running away, Halter pulling, and vices of every description, that Horses are so liable to fall into when they are improperly handled.

The brutish man whose coarse nature makes him desire to beat, jerk, kick, swear at, and otherwise ill treat his Horse, will find nothing in this book to encourage him to continue his brutal treatment, and will therefore not find anything to interest or profit him. The only hope I have of that man is, that I may sell him a book (at the regular price) and that the book will fall into the hands of his sons, and that they will know more at sixteen than their father at forty; and thus save many a Colt abuse and from being worthless.

The plan I use in teaching my System of Colt Training and demonstrating the different methods of subduing vicious Horses is as follows: I have a tent that will accommodate over three hundred people. I usually set it up at some town where there are a good many horse owners in the community. I then take a green Colt (one that never had a bridle on) of some one of the scholars, and give it its first, second, third, fourth and fifth lessons before the class, to teach the class my System of Training, and to show them how fast a Colt will learn, and how well they will remember their Training when given short lessons and taught but one idea at a time. In connection with teaching my System of Colt Training, I would demonstrate methods of subjection upon all kinds of vicious Horses, and if there were any extremely ugly, bad Horses in the country, those were the ones that were brought out for treatment.

These are only object lessons for you, to learn how to do it you must do it yourself. It is the purpose of this book by short and clear directions, and by the illustrations, to aid you in putting into practice what you learn and have seen me do.

To profit by what you learn you must necessarily put your learning into practice. The man who can read and write, and does not read and write, is only equal

to him who cannot read and write. If you learn how to educate a Horse, you and the Horse will not be benefited unless you educate him. But if you teach and educate him properly, he is the more willing, and at the same time more valuable slave, and you a happier and wealthier man. The Horse is a slave, and his value depends on his docility, willingness, ready obedience, beauty, speed, strength, and endurance, in about the order named.

A Horse can only be taught words of command by associating them with an action, as we only have the whip and lines as the principal means for teaching the commands necessary for him to know. If he has confidence in his master, and understands what he wants of him, he will be ready and willing to obey every command that is given him. But if you say Whoa! when you want him to go slower, when you don't want him to scare, when you say Whoa! while the horse is standing perfectly quiet, how is he to tell what Whoa! means? Is it strange that you shout and yell "Whoa!" in vain when the horse is frightened and you in danger?

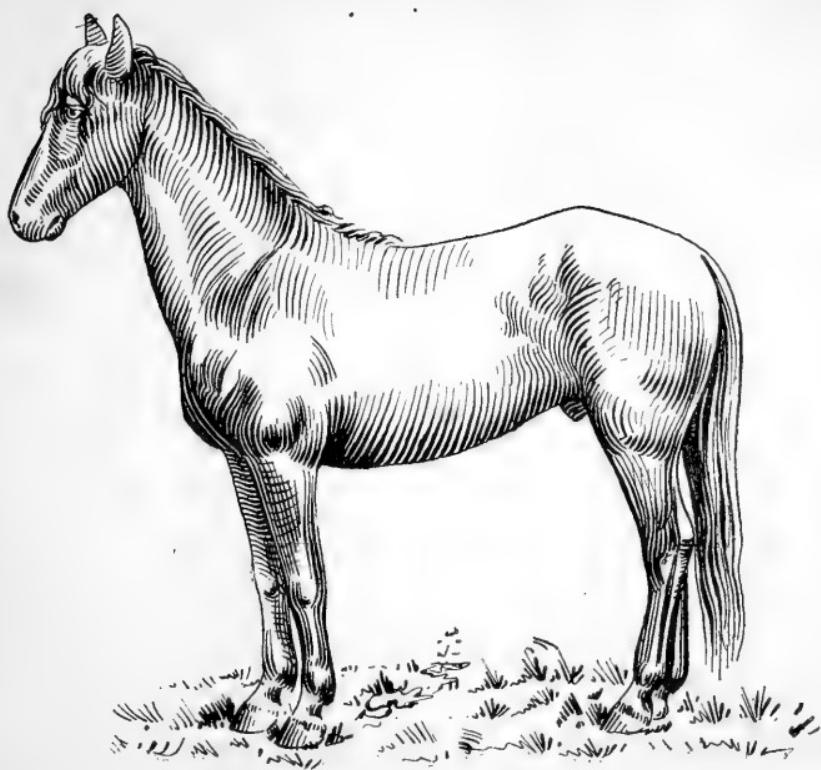
How can you tell what a politician means by "public policy" when he uses it on all occasions and for all sorts of purposes?

Nearly all men that keep tractable and well trained Horses, are good, kind hearted men, men who never lie to their Horses or deceive them by giving commands in a manner that they cannot be understood. I believe that it will not be saying too much for my experience and observation, that in a number of instances I can tell the disposition of a Horse by looking at the man that owns the Horse.

With these few suggestions and observations I put forth this little manual, fondly hoping that it will benefit both Horse and his owner wherever it may be read.

VERY TRULY,

JESSE BEERY.



CHAPTER I.

COLT TRAINING.

Fear is the principal power which causes the Colt to resist training. It is natural for him to kick against an unknown object at his heels, to pull his head out of the halter as from a trap, and if of a bad disposition, to strike and bite if he does not thoroughly understand you. His fear is governed by his sense of touch, sight and hearing; and it is through these senses we obtain a mastery, and at the same time remove his fears of the halter, the robe, the harness and the wagon. These are the fixed laws which govern the actions of all Horses, and the training of a Colt is merely teaching him not to fear the working apparatus, yet to fear and respect his master, and to obey his commands as soon as he has learned their meaning. Each one of these senses must be educated before the Colt is trained. A Colt's education may be

compared with that of a child, to a great extent. A Horse is, of course, a dumb brute, and his reasoning powers are limited to his past experience; so we must reason with him by acts alone. Hence the importance of beginning every step with the Colt right; for by our acts he learns. The successful school master aims first to teach the child to have confidence in him. Hence the first lesson we give the Colt is simply to teach it to have confidence in us, and that we are its best friend, and don't intend to hurt it.

FIRST LESSON.

Turn it loose in an inclosure about twenty-five feet in diameter, (I prefer a barn floor or large carriage house, having vehicles and all obstacles removed,) take an ordinary buggy whip in your right hand, and go into the enclosure with the Colt. Snap the whip a few times; the colt will run to get away from you; when it finds it is penned up and can not get away, it will then look to you for protection. Then approach the colt quietly; if he turns his heels to kick you or run away from you, give him a crack with the whip around the hind limbs; follow this up until he will

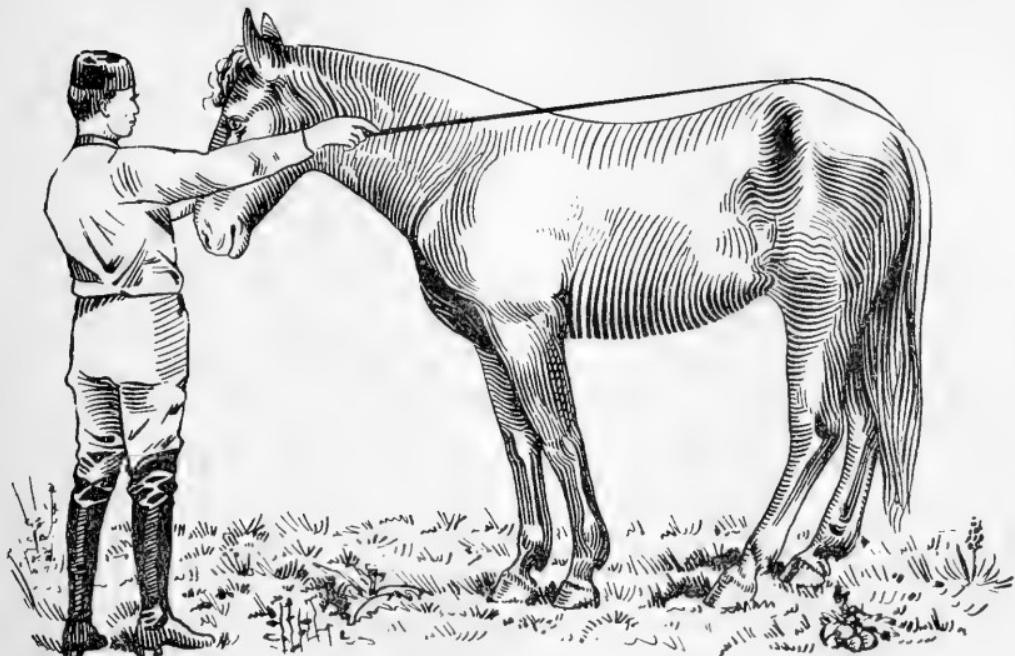
keep his head towards you, then throw the whip under the left arm and step forward and caress him on the shoulder; handing him a little oats, corn, or apple, will assist greatly in winning his confidence. (However, I prefer to use nothing but caresses on the point of the shoulder.)

In following the above directions, you will find that your wildest colts will follow you like a dog, in twenty or thirty minutes; which I claim is the most important lesson given the Colt.

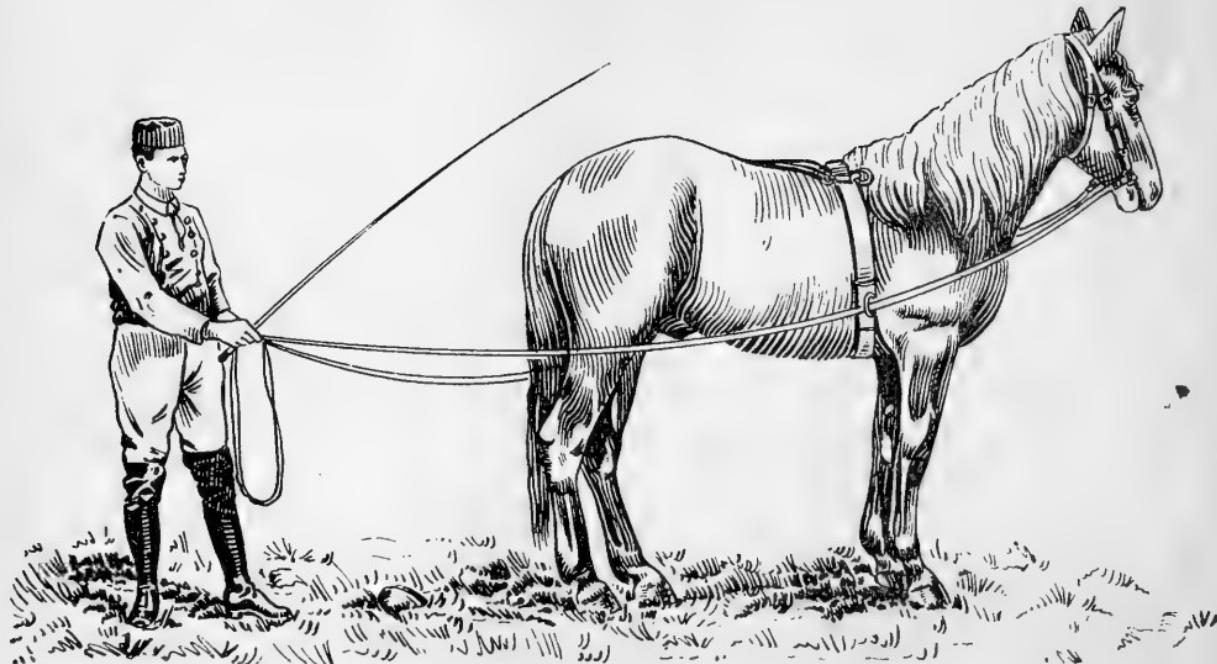
SECOND LESSON.

Take it into the inclosure, put on it an open bridle with straight bar bit, and no rein; next, put on a surcingle or the skeleton part of the harness, and run the lines through the shaft-bearers of the harness.

This brings the lines below the hips, which will prevent the Colt turning its head towards you; now you are in a position to teach the Colt the use of the bit, and also the command, "Get Up." The first five or ten minutes allow the Colt to go about as it pleases, then begin to draw on the lines a little, and teach it to turn to the



HOW TO TEACH THE COLT TO FOLLOW.



TEACHING COLT THE USE OF BIT.

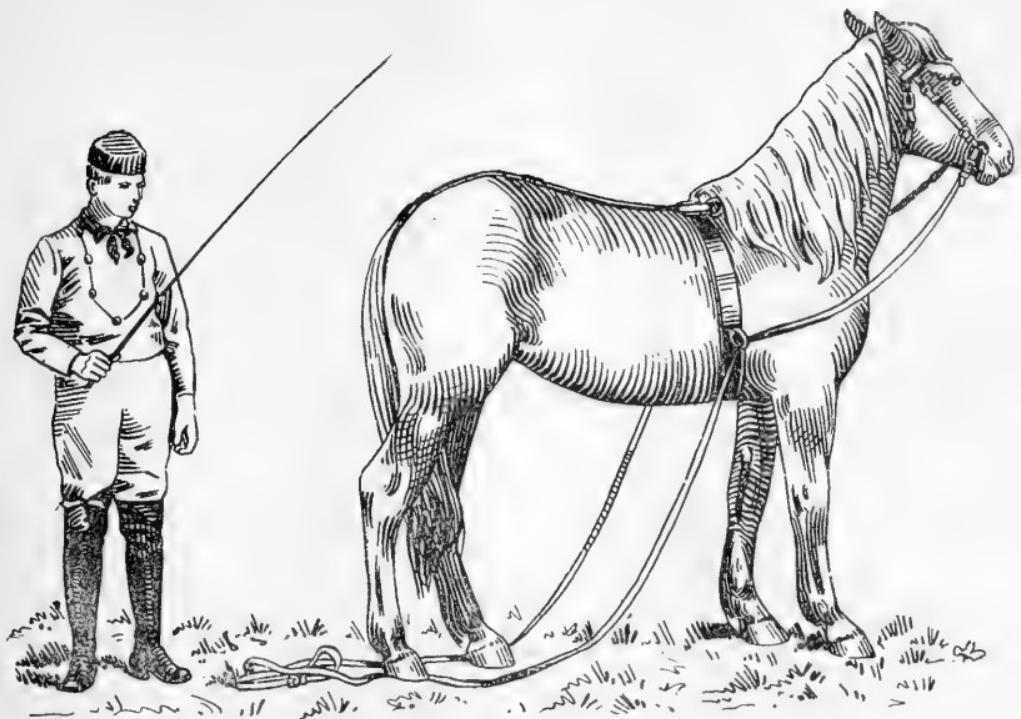
right and left. When you want the Colt to start, use nothing but the words "Get Up!" "Horses can only be taught Words of Command by associating the command with an action." Hence when you say "Get Up" to the green horse, you must give him a tap with the whip just as you give the command. He will soon start when he hears "Get Up" to avoid the stroke. Consequently learns the true meaning of the command. This lesson you should teach nothing but the words "Get Up," and the use of the bit. The great mistake that most men make in breaking their Colts is, they try to teach too many things at once. A Colt will learn more in one hour per day, than it will in six hours, or any longer length of time. Make their lesson short and teach but One Thing at a time. But what you do teach, have it thoroughly understood.

THIRD LESSON.

In this lesson we give the Colt a repetition of biting, and teach the word Whoa! We will presume that the trainer has not said Whoa to the Colt up to this time. (but I have no doubt that he has said it five hundred times before he gets to the third lesson.) You could say Whoa! to the Colt until you were gray headed without asso-

ciating an action, and that would never teach it to stop at the word. The first time you say Whoa! to the Colt be sure that you are in a position to associate an action in order to teach it the meaning of the command. Just as you give the command Whoa! give a sharp raking pull with the lines; then immediately slack the lines; repeat until he will stop at command without the action; then you will have him taught the right meaning of Whoa!

This word Whoa, is the most important command that we have in horsemanship; yet there is no other command that is so much abused. It is the habit of almost everybody, when handling Colts or Horses, to be continually using Whoa, Ho! Ho!, without any meaning whatever. If you want a horse to obey your commands, you must never lie to him or deceive him by giving commands when you don't intend for him to obey them. I dwell upon this command because of its importance. Quite frequently your lives may depend on a hearty Whoa! I can truly say that in my experience of handling Colts and vicious Horses, that my life would have been at stake hundreds of times, had it not been for having a well understood Whoa upon my horses. If you are careful in teaching this command, and practice firmness in two or



TEACHING THE COLT WHOA!

three lessons, you will have a horse that will stop at the word Whoa under all circumstances and in any excitement.

FOURTH LESSON.

Give this lesson yet in the inclosure, as we have a number of advantages of the Colt that we would not have out side.

First: If the Colt wants to act stubborn and tries to get away from us, we can control it much quicker and easier than we otherwise could.

Secondly: There are not so many objects to take the Colt's attention. A Horse can think of but one thing at a time. The school teacher can not teach his pupils anything while they are looking out the window, neither can you teach the Colt anything while he is trying to get to other stock, or having his attention attracted by chickens, or a bit of paper flying up about him. While you have the Colt in the building or inclosed lot you are not annoyed with the many things that are liable to take the Colt's attention out side. Persons who have not tried training their Colts in a building or limited inclosure will be agreeably surprised to see how much more control they will have, and how much easier Colts can be broken in this manner than in

a field or on the road. In this lesson elevate the head a little and teach it the use of the rein, but never rein the Colt high. Give it a repetition of "Bitting," "Get Up" and "Whoa;" then you should proceed to make all parts of the Colt gentle, as follows: Take a light pole about six feet long, and permit the Colt to feel of it with his "fingers," (his nose) bring it gently back over the mane and down the front limbs, back over the back and against his quarters. If the Horse gets excited at any time, let him feel of the pole again; commence in front and go back again until he becomes perfectly indifferent to having the quarters touched with the pole.

It will not require over ten or fifteen minutes to do this poling. You will be surprised at the effect it will have on the Colt, especially Colts of a wild, nervous disposition; thereby making it gentle to have the harness, chains, or even the cross-pieces of the shafts to come against the quarters, or to be touched on any other part of the body.

FIFTH LESSON.

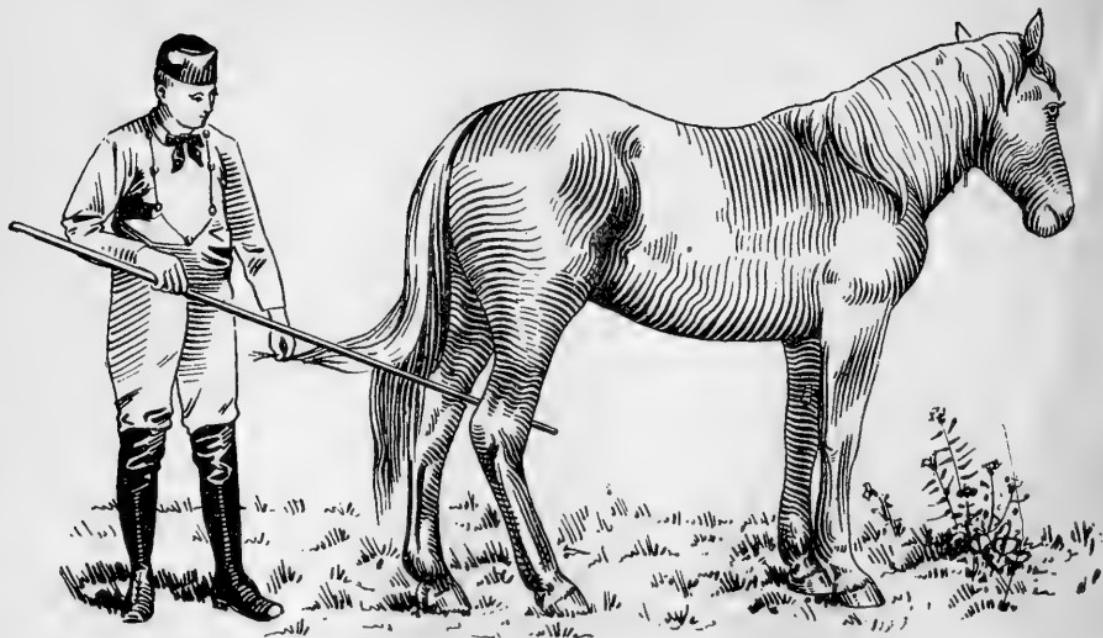
You should take the Colt on the road and give it a repetition of the previous lessons; at first it will act as though it had not been taught any thing, but a little firm-



POLING THE COLT.

ness will make it as gentle and obedient outside as it was in the enclosure. Now you have a good foundation laid for driving. Next familiarize the Colt with the vehicle, by having an assistant pull the vehicle around a few times behind the Colt, and allow it to feel of it, and examine it according to his own way of reasoning. I would advise hitching the Colt single first, and he will be no trouble to drive double.

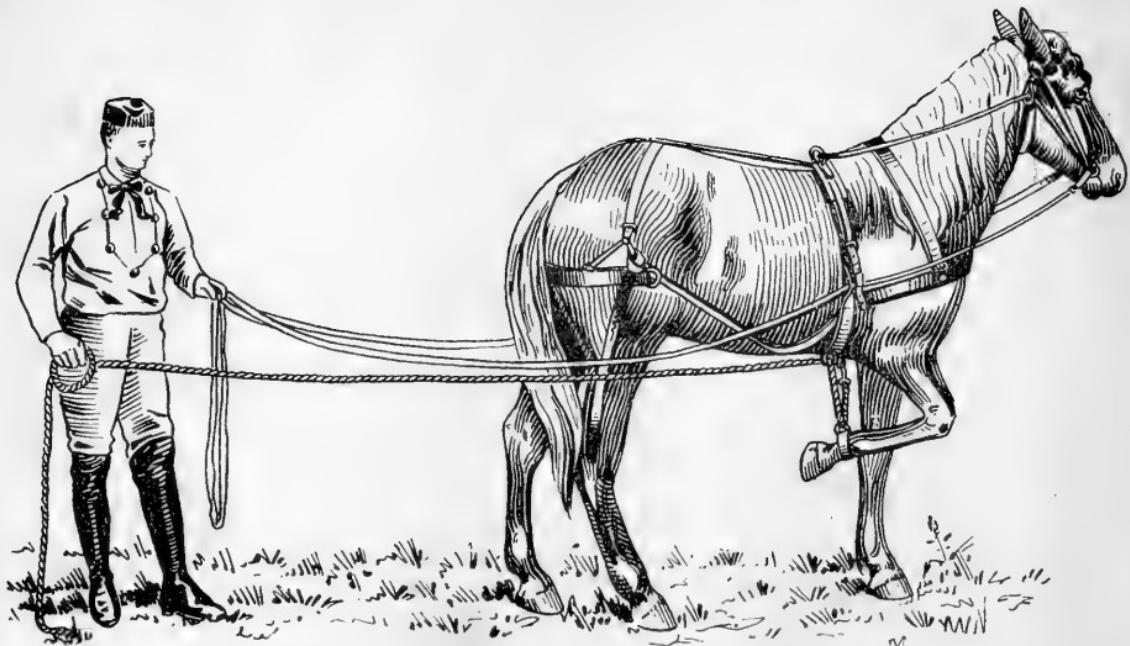
However, you may use your own pleasure about that; but under all circumstances give the above lessons first. If you wanted to teach a dog to drive cattle, you wouldn't get an old dog that would run in front of the cows and chase them wherever you didn't want them; nine chances out of ten, the young dog would be like the old one. It would be natural for him to learn more from the old dog than he would from your teachings. For that reason I prefer to educate the Colt by itself. It is very common for a man to hitch his Colt first, without any training at all, by the side of an old farm Horse that is lazy, possibly blind in one eye, and so old that he is listless. When you have this nervous, excitable Colt harnessed by the side of the old slow Horse, you then take your lines and ask your team to go. The Colt plunges ahead; the old Horse having spent many days in the harness, takes life very easy and



AS THE COLT WILL STAND AFTER ONCE BEING POLED,

gradually gets in motion. The Colt comes back, and the load don't move. The next time you ask them to go the old Horse moves ahead, the Colt sets himself back in the breeching. Now you are in a good position to teach your Colt to balk. If you will take the Colt away from the old Horse, and teach him by our system of training to drive single first, you will have no trouble to drive him double. The first time you hitch the Colt up, if it is wild or inclined to be doubtful, it is advisable to use a single foot strap: buckle a foot strap with a ring in it, around the off front foot below the fetlock joint; next take a half inch cotton rope, fifteen feet long with a snap on one end, have a ring in the belly-band of your harness; run the snap through the ring at the girth, down through the ring in foot strap, up, and snap into the ring attached to belly-band. You then have a double purchase on the colt's front limb. If it wants to get away or turn around, draw on your rope and you will have him on three legs. You can easily control him when you have him on three legs.

After these lessons have been given, you are ready for driving the Colt. Your next work will be to familiarize the Colt to objects of fear. The first time your Colt gets frightened at a stone, stump, or anything else that might be along the road side,



SHOWING THE WORKING OF OUR SINGLE FOOT STRAP.

be sure that you take him right up to it and allow him to examine, feel of it with his nose, and be convinced that the object is harmless. In order to do this successfully, you should talk to the Colt, something like this: Take care! Look out! Be easy, It will not hurt you. Walk right up to it, Sir! and after he has walked up to it say Whoa! and allow him to stand by it until it ceases to attract his attention. If you will practice this for the first three or four drives upon every occasion, you wil be surprised to see the effect it will have on your Colt. After that, if your Colt would happen to get scared at any thing, as soon as it hears your voice it will want to go right up to the object that it was frightened at without even the use of lines.

It would be almost fatal to success to allow the colt to resist at any time through carelessness, as it would make him very cunning and doubtful, which would require very careful management to overcome. Give the Colt four or five drives with an open vehicle, and then you can get it use to a top buggy about as follows: before you hitch him up allow him to feel of the top with his nose, next take your lines out of the terete rings and run them through the thill straps of the harness; get behind him and drive him with the lines, while you have an assistant walk by your side

with an umbrella, opening it just a little at a time, or as much as the Colt will bear without exciting fear; drive the Colt around in this manner until he will bear the umbrella carried behind him wide open, without causing any fear. You may now hitch it to the buggy with the top down, and while driving, test him again with the umbrella; if he shows much fear of it while hitched up, you can use the single foot strap. After he becomes perfectly indifferent to having the umbrella open behind him, you may next have your assistant raise the top by degrees. You will find that after the umbrella test, he will pay but little attention to the top. We use the umbrella first because it is easier to raise and lower than the top. All of this process should not require more than twenty or thirty minutes when properly done. Once getting your Colt accustomed to having the top behind it, always done, and he will never show any fear of it afterwards. Continue driving and teaching the Colt for fifteen or twenty days, one hour per day, and at the expiration of that time you will have all of these early impressions thoroughly fixed upon the brain; so that your Colt could stand in the stable a month, or even six months, and it would not forget its education. In fact it would never forget its early training. Early impressions are

strong and lasting in the Horse as well as in man. Who is there among men that does not well remember things that he was taught while young; and the impressions that were made then are seldom, if ever forgotten. It is the same with the Horse. No animal has memory equal to that of a Horse. Hence the importance of giving him a systematic course of handling. Men as a rule have too little patience in the training of their Colts, and they very often expect to accomplish more in a short time than can possibly be performed. Yet it is surprising to see what a short time it requires to break a Colt according to this system, when we measure the time by days. Suppose that in training a Colt we were to spend one hour per day for twenty days, which would be as long as should be needed. Compute the time at ten hours per day, you will find that my whole Colt training system amounts to but two days time. You would then have a well trained Horse, a Colt that would know more, and be more tractable than your ordinarily broken horses at the age of six years. There is no farmer or horse raiser that could employ his time more profitably, than to follow this system in educating his Colts. It would enhance their value at least thirty or forty dollars, for there is no reasonable person that would not give thirty or forty dollars more for a horse properly trained than for one that was not tractable and safe.

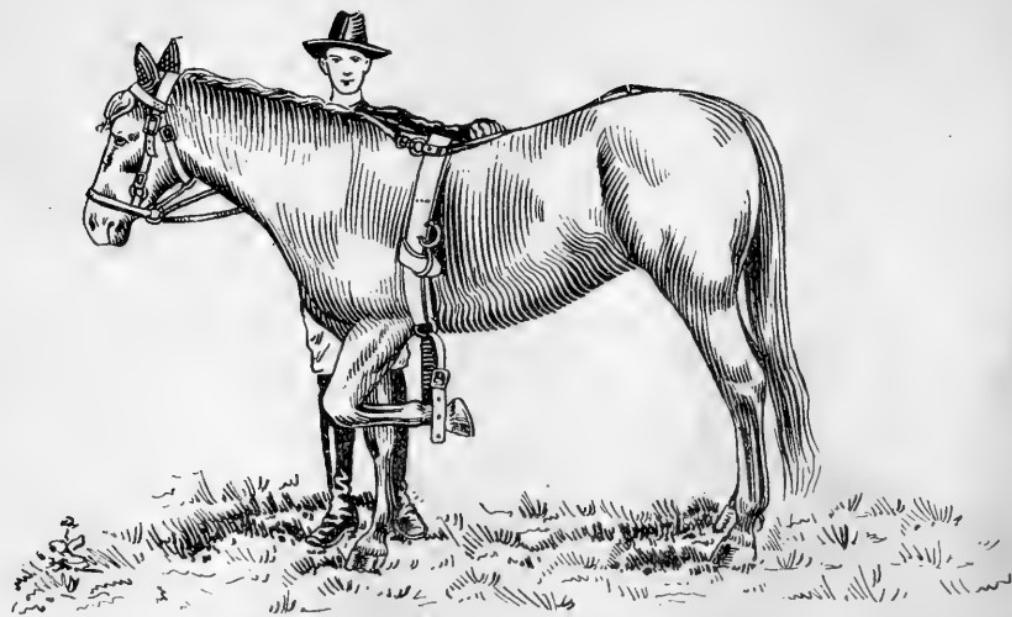
CHAPTER II.

SUBJECTION.

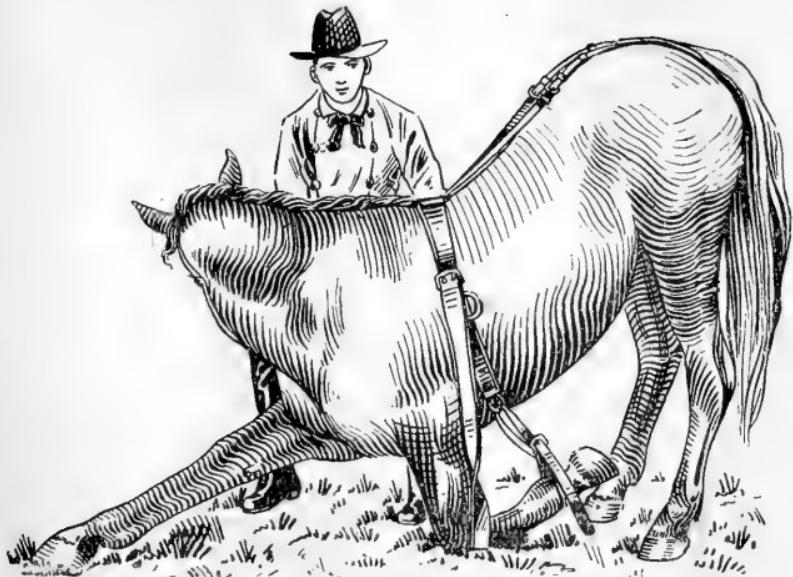
All vicious habits and vices have been learned and acquired from previous contests. A Colt that breaks its halter, kicks itself loose, or scares you out by fighting, will try it again with increased zeal. He has now learned how to do it. Do not let them begin, but if they should, take it out of them before you stop. You must conquer them or they will you. There is no partnership in the matter; you must be master, and yet you must do it by firmness, patience and perseverance. There are no advantages gained by the brutal use of the whip. There are advantages enough to be taken of the Colt, which will soon cause him to yield, because he finds himself powerless against you. The first principles involved in managing unruly or vicious Horses, are to show them that we are master, and to do this we must use coercive

treatment in order to subdue the Horse. We have several direct methods of subjection, and also a number of indirect methods. The first method that I shall describe, will be the method of disabling and throwing. To throw a Horse, you should have on him a good, strong halter, with nose piece coming rather low down on the nose; next have a surcingle three inches wide, with two rings directly on top of the back; one on the front part of the surcingle, the other on the back part; attach two more rings about five inches lower, to the off side in the same manner. The rings attached to the back part of the surcingle are for the straps attached to the crupper. Take a hitching strap about eight feet long, snap it into the front ring on top of the back, bring the end on off side of neck through halter ring, back through ring on off side of back. Next have a leg strap, and strap up near front foot. You then stand on off side of the Horse, take hold of the halter with your right hand, and the end of strap with your left hand. Now you are in the first position to throw the Horse.

Draw his head around to his side, take the slack of the strap up with left hand, and hold strap and halter with right hand. If he is inclined to rear, whirl him



FIRST POSITION TAKEN TO THROW A HORSE.



SECOND POSITION IN LAYING THE HORSE DOWN.

around a few times, and press in at his shoulder, he will come down on his knee and will go over with a rolling motion on his side. By keeping hold of the end of the strap, you can prevent the Horse jumping up; then while holding the strap have your assistant rattle tin pans, sleigh bells, and all the other rackets that you can get hold of. There is nothing that takes the conceit out of a Horse quicker than to lay him down, or deprive him of his strength. We can get three-fourths of the Horses under control with this method. Horses that can not be subdued with this method are more likely to be cold blooded, sullen horses, that will fall down and lay there without fighting the treatment. Horses of that kind, you will have to apply other methods of subjection.

This method is more especially adapted to Horses that will resist, and fight the treatment hard. If the Horse is sensitive about the tail, quarters, or feet, take a light pole and touch the quarters and feet while you have him down, until there is no resistance shown by the muscles becoming relaxed. Then allow him to get up, and repeat the handling or poling until submitted to on his feet. After being thrown to the extent of making him lie down submissively, it will do no good to repeat the

treatment. In subduing a horse with this method, the main point is to make the horse work hard; keep him fighting steady until he gives up the contest. Usually they will give up in from half to three quarters of an hour. After they become submissive, it is very important that you treat them with the greatest of kindness, in order to fix the impression, and teach them that we are masters; and not only masters, but a kind friend to them. This method is better to be used in connection with other methods of subjection.

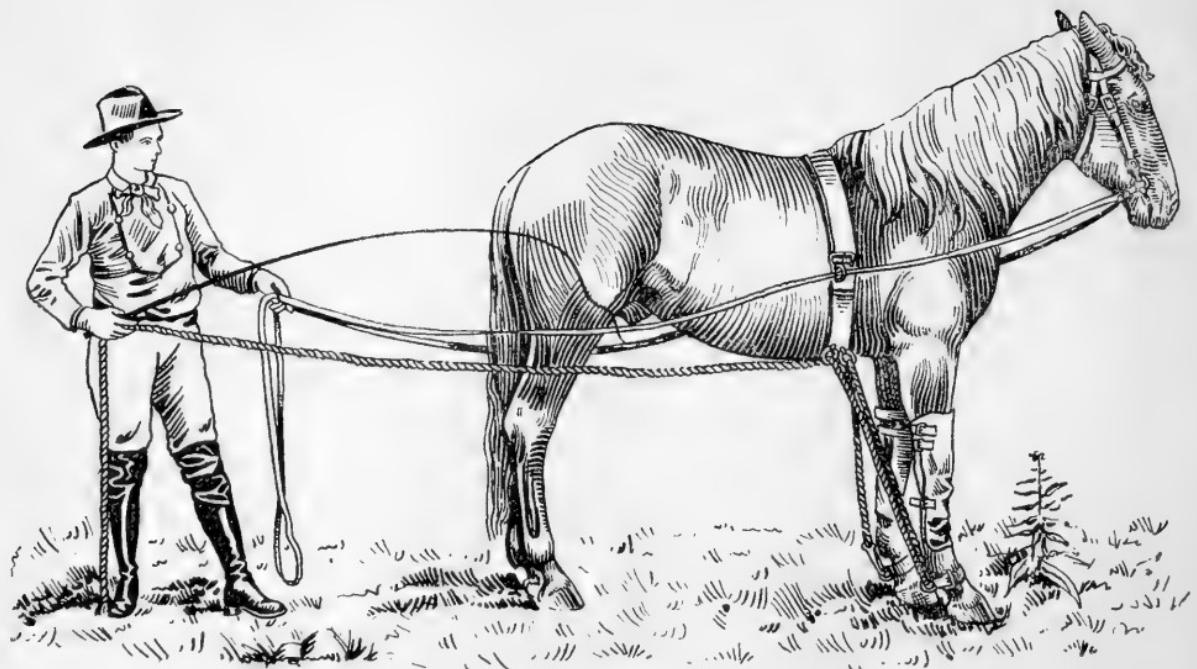
The next best method of subduing vicious Horses is by the use of the "Double Safety Rope." This is undoubtedly the best means of control that has ever been devised, of which the appliances used are few, simple, and easy to manipulate. Have two rings about five inches apart in the bottom of your surcingle, or girth of your harness. Buckle a foot strap with a ring in it around each front limb, below the fetlock joint; then take a half inch cotton rope eighteen feet long with a snap in one end. Run the snap through ring in surcingle, down through ring at off front foot, up through other ring in surcingle, down and snap in ring on near foot. This gives you a double purchase upon each front limb. Carry this rope back past the



POSITION WHEN THE HORSE IS DOWN.

quarters on off side. Have rings low down on surcingle at each side for the lines to pass through, as in Colt training. Next take the rope and whip in right hand, and lines in left. Now give him the command to go, and when you are ready for him to stop, say "Whoa," and pull the Safety Rope at the same time. This will bring him to his knees.

You should always have good knee pads on him, so that when you bring him to his knees it will not hurt him. In from thirty to forty minutes you can subdue the most vicious Horse with this Double Safety Rope. The next method of subjection that I shall describe, will be pressure on the spinal cord, or passive treatment. It is well known that by hitting a Horse at a certain point back of the ear, it is easy to knock him down. At the back part of the head, or just back of the ears, there is about an inch of the spinal cord that is not covered with bone. If a knife would be stuck in at this point sufficiently to penetrate it, it would cause instant death. By bringing gentle but firm pressure upon this part, you have one of the most safe and reliable methods known. It is especially fitted to certain dispositions and vices, very often making it easy to subdue Horses upon which other methods would fail. However it is a meth-



SHOWING PRINCIPLE OF DOUBLE SAFETY ROPE.

od that must be used with great care and judgment. It is our best method for Horses bad to shoe, as it can be applied right in the shop. It is also good in the management of bad balkers. This appliance consist of a roll to be put in the mouth, and attached to a strap to go over the top of the head, and fastened with a buckle on near side. The roll should be made of leather and stuffed with flax seed. Make it about an inch in diameter.

Put the roll in the mouth, bring the strap over the head just back of the ears, draw down tight and buckel. The principle involved, is that the greater the strength of will and power of resistance on the part of the Horse, the more pressure should be used and the longer it must be left on. In no case, if put on very tight, should it be left on longer than thirty minutes. While the average time for ordinary cases should not be longer than ten to fifteen minutes. Success will now depend upon the advantage taken while using this treatment, as it will do but little good to put on pressure and do nothing more. If the Horse is nervous and touchy, you should take a pole and bring it against the quarters and sensitive parts, until he will submit to being touched and handled as you please. The main point of observation now should

be the expression of the Horse's eyes and ears. When he quits resisting, and the eye seems to soften as if going to sleep, and he begins to sweat quite freely, it is a sure sign of unconditional submission, and it would be abusive to keep on pressure any longer. The above indication will be noticeable in all cases, and when noticed, the pressure should be removed at once. A type of Horses that this method should not be used on, are cold blooded or sullen Horses, neither should it be used upon unbroken Colts; in fact I wouldn't advise much severity in the management of any Colt. The less excitement and punishment used in their treatment the better.

I have described several of the best and most direct methods of subjection, and will explain further on how to apply them, and the necessary modifications of the different methods. Next will come a few indirect methods of control. If you have a Horse that is afraid of a robe, an umbrella, bad to shoe, or any similar vice, the use of a cord bridle would be all that would be necessary to control him with. While I do not personally approve of the use of cord bridles, unless used by men of good judgment, yet when they are properly used it is surprising to see what they will do for us in a short time. With a little practice they will be found a very valuable means of control. For that reason I will describe a few cord bridles.

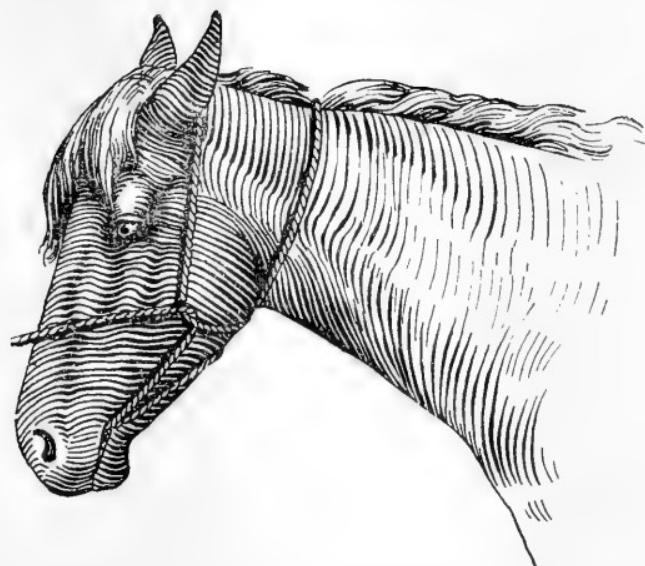


"FIRST FORM WAR BRIDLE."

For the simplest form of cord bridle, or First form War bridle: take a piece of the best kind of cord, five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and fifteen feet long, (hard woven sash cord is the best to be used for these bridles) tie a knot in each end, make a stationary loop around the neck, bring down on off side, through the mouth, and back through the stationary loop; you then have a bridle that gives you friction in the Horse's mouth. If you have a Horse with a very blunt mouth, or is stubborn to lead, give a few pulls with this bridle, right and left, and you will soon make his mouth sensitive to an easy bit, or make him follow you readily without any restraint on his head.

To make a modification of First form: pass it over the head just back of ears, through the mouth, then through the last cord on near side. When there is more power desired than for First form War bridle, this modification will be very applicable.

To make a Second form War bridle: make a stationary loop around the lower jaw, rather tight, bring the cord from off side, over the head just back of ears, down on near side, through the loop at jaw. This bridle gives you power sideways and



MODIFICATION OF FIRST FORM WAR BRIDLE.



EXCELSIOR BRIDLE.

forwards. It is very good to teach a Colt or a Horse that has a sensitive mouth, to lead or follow, as the part in the mouth works about an inch below the bit; hence it does not effect the sensitive part of the mouth. The real power we get from this bridle is pressure on the spinal cord.

Excelsior bridle: make a stationary loop around the Horse's lower jaw, rather loose, bring it over the middle of the neck from off side, pass down through the loop on near side, bring over the head just back of the ears, down through mouth, under upper lip, above upper jaw, and through the cord above loop. This bridle can be used in controlling a Horse that is afraid of umbrellas and robes, bad to shoe, etc. If he is afraid of steam, you can lead him right up to it and hold him there with this powerful bridle, until you can convince him that steam will not hurt him. I will say more about these cord bridles latter on.

Another good method of getting a Horse under control that is afraid of shafts, or a wild Colt that don't want you to ride him, is to take one hand on the bridle and the other one hold of his tail, and whirl him around eight or ten times. He will become so dizzy that he will almost forget he is a Horse, and you can handle him with



MANNER OF WHIRLING HORSE AROUND.

ease. It is sometimes very good for single balkers, as it forces them to move, and they cannot tell the difference between going sideways and straight ahead. Hence, when you hitch them up, their ideas are so confused and broken up, that when you ask them to go they will start right off.

CHAPTER III.

KICKING.

I shall first give some of the causes of Horses starting in the habit of kicking. Because a Horse kicks is no reason to think he is naturally bad or unmanageable. I claim that there is no Horse born naturally vicious. They are always made that way by bad management or ignorant breakers. Of course, I will admit that some Horses inherit to some extent the disposition and even inclination to have the ways of their ancestors. But we should never undertake to break a Horse without first taking into consideration his nature, disposition, and understanding. For instance, if we have a Colt that has been badly bred, has long ears, (hairy inside,) narrow between the eyes, and dished below the eyes, we know that we have a bad dispositioned Colt. Now, if we handle it according to its bad disposition, we can get it very near-

ly on an equal with a good dispositioned Horse, all the difference being in the management and training of the Colt. Remember it will require much more patience and thorough work on a Horse of this kind.

Nature allows all animals a means of self defense, and it seems she allowed the Horse to have its principal means of self defense in its heels. If you are managing a Horse and he gets badly excited by some cause, such as having chains or anything else coming in contact with his limbs or parts that are unbroken, his first incentive is to use his means of defense and kick it out of the way. Kicking is a habit that people have more horror and fear of, than any other habit that Horses acquire. The habit is acquired nine times out of ten through bad management and ignorant breakers. If the Horse would have been taught according to my system of Colt Training, he would have no inclination to kick. When a Colt is broken as ordinarily done, and goes off all right the first time he is hitched up, it is taken for granted that he has taken all of his education in at one lesson. But should the lines be caught under the tail, or the horse get a glimpse of the top over the blinds, or the cross piece of the shafts would happen to touch him about the limbs or quarters, these parts being practically

unbroken, it would be quite likely to so frighten and excite him as to cause him to go to kicking, and once started in the habit there is increased inclination to do so until confirmed in the habit. Making one side or part of the Colt or Horse gentle and submissive to having anything come in contact with them, will give no assurance in having the opposite side, or other parts touched and handled. All members of the body must be broken, and make submissive alike. It would only require a very short time to make all members of the body entirely indifferent to such causes of contact by following our poling process explained in Colt Training; beginning at the nose and rubbing the pole over the mane, back, belly, quarters, and all the sensitive parts of the body until all the muscles become relaxed. The first thing to be done to break a kicking horse, should be to make a good reliable foundation before hitching him up, by giving him a complete handling and a thorough course of subjection. The best methods for subduing bad kicking horses are by throwing them, and the use of the Double Safety Rope. Take the Horse on a soddy piece of ground or in a straw yard, and throw him five or six times, according to our way of laying a Horse down. Now while he is down, keep hold of the end of the strap, and have your



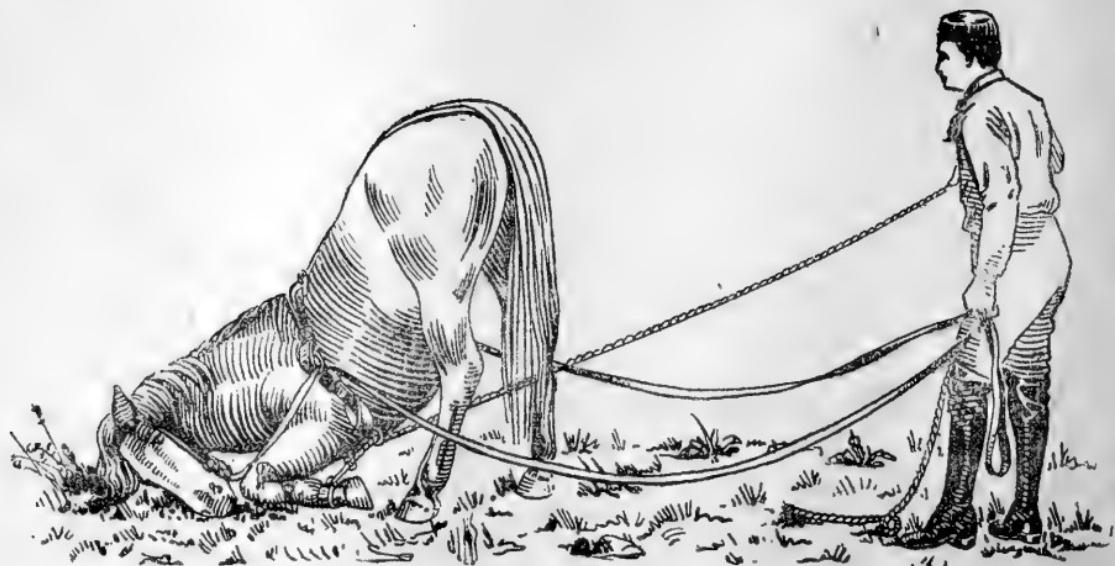
MANNER OF HOLDING A HORSE DOWN,



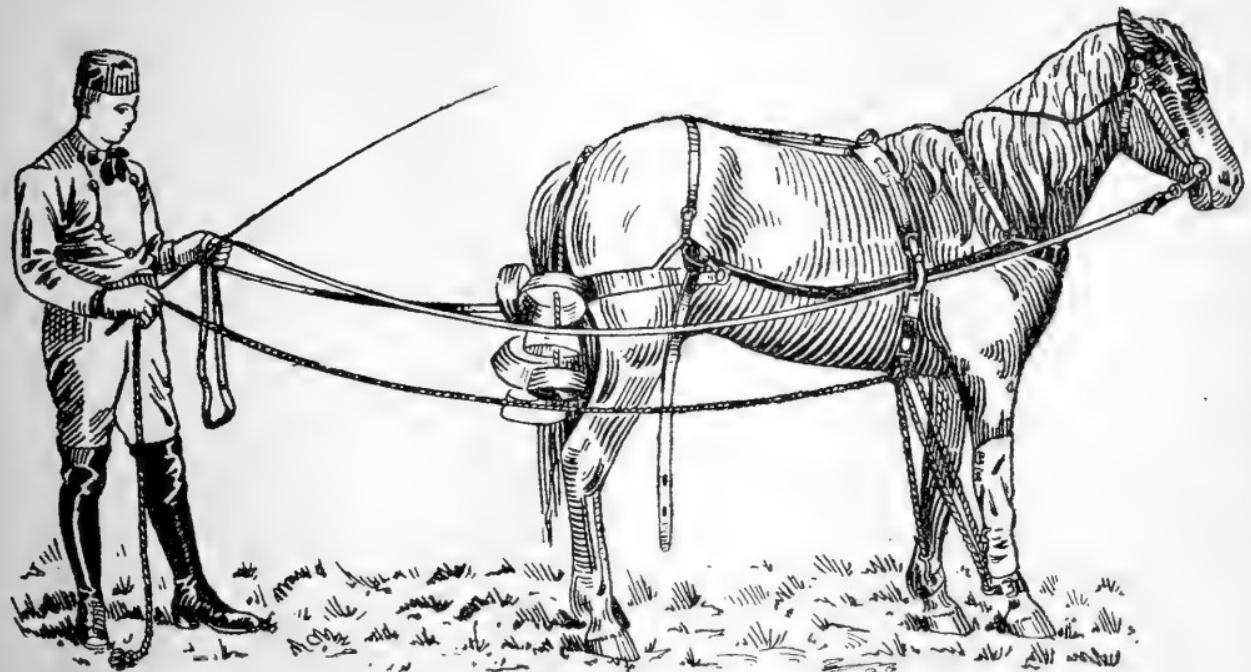
THE HORSE SUBDUED.

attendant throw buffalo robes, umbrellas and flags over him, and rattle tin pans, sleigh bells, beat drums, play horse fiddles, etc., in fact make all the racket you can scare up. As he attempts to get up pull on the strap, which will roll him back on his side. If he is sensitive about the quarters or heels, take a light pole and rub his heels with it, shake tin pans and sleigh bells against his limbs and sensitive parts. Show him that he will have to submit. After he submits to all of this racket and poling without resisting or trying to get up you can let him on his feet; then put on the Double Safety Rope, as described under Subjection. Take the rope and whip in right hand, the lines in the left; give him the command "Get Up," and give him a stroke with the whip around the hind limbs close to the body at the same time; if he kicks in response, pull on the rope and bring him to his knees.

Repeat the command and draw on the rope slightly and he will move forward. When you have gone a little ways, say Whoa! and bring him on his knees and hold him there a little while. Then slack the rope and let him up. Next, fasten tin pans and sleigh bells to the crupper of the surcingle; allow them to hang down about to the hock joints, in such a manner as will not hurt the Horse. Now have somebody make all the racket and disturbance possible around him.



MANNER OF HOLDING HORSE ON HIS KNEES.



SHOWING HIM THAT HE CANNOT KICK UNDER EXCITEMENT OR ANY KIND OF RACKET.

And if he tries to kick, bring him to his knees. Make him fight the Double Safety Rope hard now, until he submits. Show him that you can master him on his feet as well as on his side. After you have him thoroughly warmed up, and he submits to all of this unconditionally, you should caress him, and treat him kindly until he is cooled off a little; then put him in the stable until next day. Give him one lesson a day, similar to the one just described, for three or four days, not making the lessons longer than one hour a day. Then you will have thoroughly taught the Horse that you are his master, and that things liable to frighten him, or cause kicking, are entirely harmless. In manipulating this Double Safety Rope, always have leggings or knee pads on your Horse' front limbs, and there will be no danger of hurting him. If it is a Horse that kicks single, you are now ready to put him in shafts. Put on the Double Safety Rope; by having two rings in the belly band of your harness, you can use the Double Safety Rope with the harness on, as well as with the surcingle; and also apply it after hitched up. Before hitching him up, tie the tugs into the breeching rings and run the lines through the shaft bearers, and test him again with the tin pans and sleigh bells hitting his heels, by having them attached to crupper, and dri-

ving him around awhile until submissive. Now hitch him up and ask him to go; if he tries to kick, pull on the rope and give him the whip, and show him that you can master him in shafts as well as out.

As soon as he becomes gentle, and is willing to go all right, take the appliances off and drive him a little while without the rope, and put him away for that day.

My experience has taught me that it requires from twenty to thirty days to educate a bad confirmed kicker; to fix the impression on the brain so that there will be no inclination to repeat the habit; while you may not need to use coercive, or subjective treatment more than the first four or five lessons, yet it will be absolutely necessary to be on your guard, and not allow him to resist at any time. Be ready with Double Safety Rope to rebuke wrong, and also, be ready with caresses and kind treatment to reward right. Possibly, the horse will make attempts to resist even after having given it eight or ten lessons; and if you are careless and not on your guard, the horse will get the advantage of you and go to kicking. If we allow the Horse to resist after once forcing submission, it will only make him worse than he was before; because it gives him increased courage and confidence in himself to know that he can



THIRD LESSON AFTER SUBJECTION.

resist after treatment, and in that way make his character doubtful and treacherous: Hence the importance of being firm, and not allowing them to resist at all after they have been subdued. If you will keep your Horse from resisting, according to my system of training for three or four weeks, I will guarantee that he will have but very little inclination to kick, and he will bear tests that your supposed gentle Horses would not bear; such as driving without hold back straps, tin pans thumping against his heels, or stopping at word of command so quick that he would almost slide his hind feet. The first thing you do before breaking a kicker, or any other kind of bad Horse, you should cut the blinds off of your bridle. I have no use for blinds whatever.

A Horse's eyes were made for him to see with, therefore let him see; but how can he, when he is penned up in a pair of blinders? To illustrate what blinds will do, I will relate a circumstance connected with a very bad kicker that I once broke privately for a man. After I had her thoroughly educated and made perfectly gentle to drive with an open bridle, and she would bear tests that gentle Horses, as ordinarily broken, would not bear—when I turned her over to the owner, I warned him par-

ticularly not to put blinds on her. I told him to drive her three or four weeks with an open bridle; then, if he was determined to have blinds on her, he should bring her to me and I would hitch her the first time with blinds; he did so. After he had driven her about three weeks, he brought her back and said she was obedient to all of the commands that I had taught her, and she was driving perfectly well; but the mare had a roman shaped head, and he got the idea into his head that his Horse was horribly ugly without blinds, and he would like to use her with blinds. Well, I put blinds on her and hitched her up and asked her to go; she didn't even want to start, but she didn't go over two rods until she ran to the side of the road and made such signs of kicking that caused us to get out just in time to save a new buggy. Nothing caused her to want to repeat the old habit except the blinds. However, after I gave her two or three lessons of subjective treatment with the blinds on, she drove with blinds; although he admitted afterwards that she drove better without blinds, than with them. I shall say more about blinds further on. I would go out in details of management of different cases of confirmed kickers, and give modifications of treatment, but good judgment and common sense will suggest to you the modifications

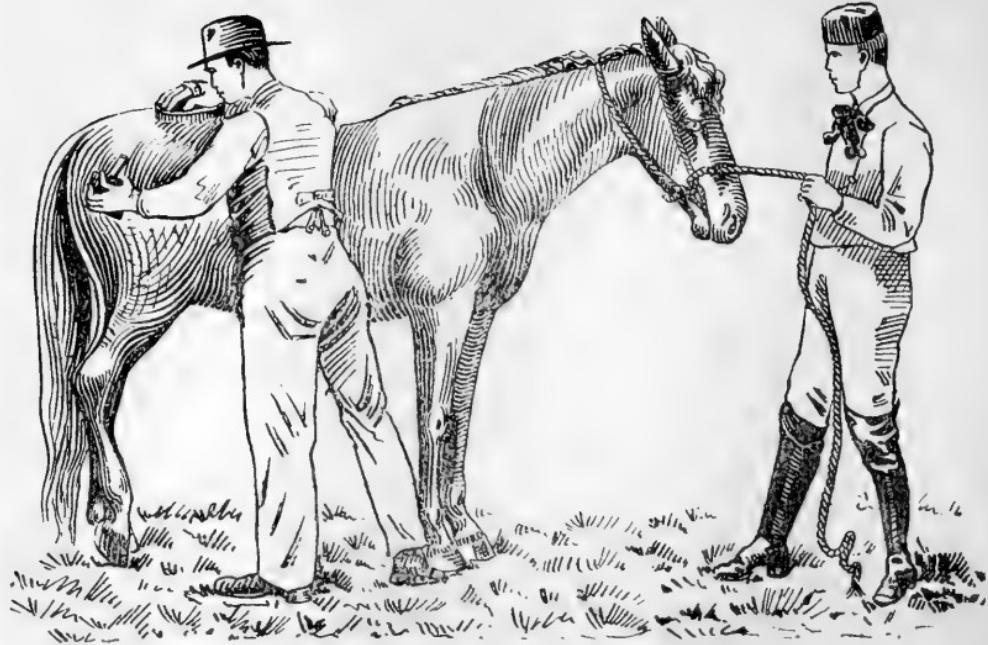
that might be needed; therefore, I shall not say much more about kickers. If you have a Horse that is not confirmed in the habit of kicking, and if he is very sensitive, high spirited, and kicks principally from fear, it would be better not to excite, or get much heated. About all that would be necessary to do, would be to put on the Excelsior bridle, get him used to the rattle of the wagon, and overcome the sensibility of being touched, by our process of poling a Horse. If he is extremely touchy, giving him a little oats, or caressing him, will help greatly to make him submissive. No matter how severe the previous treatment, when submissive kindness will be absolutely necessary in quieting the nervous system. In addition, it tells the Horse by his way of reasoning, that the punishment is for kicking, and that he is rewarded for doing right. Some men, whatever their experience with Horses, seem to be almost poison to Horses; as soon as they get in a Horse's presence, the Horse seems to be unnerved and excited. They think all that is necessary is to jerk a Horse around, to subject him to treatment as if but a mere machine; then if they fail to get the Horse taught any thing, they will attribute the whole trouble to the Horse, as being an exceptionally bad one, while the trouble is with them for not knowing how to reason with a dumb brute.

In breaking a Horse that kicks when the harness is put on: if he is not very bad, simply put on one of the cord bridles. The First form is a very good one for bad to harness; make a stationary loop around the neck, down through mouth, back through loop at neck. Throw the harness on; if he kicks, give him a couple of jerks right and left. Now be careful and jerk him right while he is in the act of resisting. Repeat putting them on and off a number of times; as he submits, caress and treat him kindly. Should it be a Horse confirmed in the habit, and the War bridle is not sufficient, use the roll, or pressure on the spinal cord. Have the pressure on from fifteen to twenty minutes; put the harness on and off while the roll is on. Repeat the handling until he will submit to have the harness thrown from quite a distance without having any restraint upon him, and no resistance offered. Three or four lessons ought to break the habit, giving one lesson a day.

How to break a Horse that is aggressive, and kicks in the stall: in the first place you should have good large stalls. Narrow stalls are always an abomination. They not only make it difficult to get around doubtful Horses, but they do not give the Horse room to step around, lie down and get up. Put the Excelsior Bridle on

him, carry the cord back to the back part of the stall. Do not let him know the bridle is on until you are ready to use it. Come into the stable, take the end of the cord in your hand, and say Get Over! If he makes an attempt to kick you out, give him two or three sharp jerks with the cord. Repeat for a few times, going in until he learns that you are master. As he submits, treat him kindly, as that will be very important in teaching the Horse that the punishment was for kicking. In order to break both sides of the Horse, you must carry the cord back on the opposite side of him and treat it likewise.

How to manage sensitive Horses, while grooming: the habit of kicking while grooming is too often the result of cruel treatment. A sharp curry comb is usually raked recklessly over the legs and belly of a sensitive Horse, regardless of the pain it causes the Horse. The Horse may bite, kick and almost lie down in his efforts to free himself from the pain; probably he will receive punishment for not standing quietly. How can you expect him to be quiet under such barbarous treatment? Sharp curry combs should never be used on a Horse's limbs or sensitive parts. Always use a good brush on the legs and belly of a Horse.



BAD TO GROOM.

After they have become confirmed in the habit of resisting the groom, hold them under constraint until you can convince them that you are not going to scratch the skin off of them. Put on either of the cord bridles. The First form War bridle will be very good. If that is not severe enough, make a modification of the same, by taking the cord up over head, just back of ears, bring down on off side, under upper lip above upper jaw, and up through last cord that goes over head. You should never half way control or subdue a Horse. Nothing short of unconditional submission will do any good. Always go prepared, and never allow your Horse to resist at any point after he has been conquered. Remember, that to break a Horse reliably of kicking, means there will be no inclination to kick in any position, no matter how irritated.

CHAPTER IV.

BALKING.

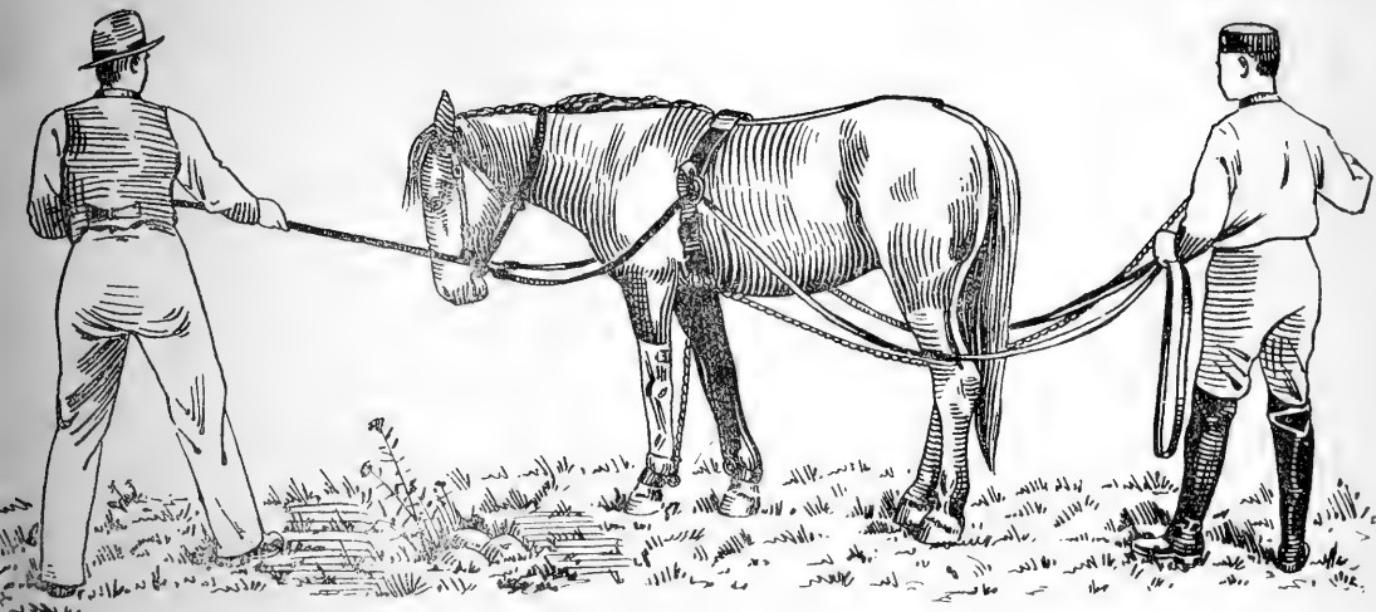
Horses know nothing about balking until they are forced into it by bad management. When a Horse balks, it is generally from some mismanagement, excitement, confusion, or from not knowing how to pull; but seldom from any unwillingness to do all that he understands. High spirited Horses are the most liable to balk, and it is because drivers do not properly understand how to manage them. A free Horse in a team may be so anxious to start, that when he hears the word he will start with a jump, which will not move the load, but give him so severe a jerk on the shoulders that he will fly back and stop the other Horse. The teamster will continue his driving, without any cessation, and by the time he has the slow Horse started again, he will find that the free Horse has made another jump, and again flown back.

And now he has them both badly balked, and so confused that neither of them know what is the matter, or how to start the load. Next will come the slashing and crackling of the whip, and the ballooning of the driver, till something is broken, or he is through with his course of treatment. But what a mistake the driver makes, by whipping his Horse for this act. Reason and common sense should teach him that the Horse was willing and anxious to go, but did not know how to start the load. And should he whip him for that? If so, he should whip him again for not knowing how to talk. A man that wants to act with reason should not fly into a passion, but should always think before he strikes. It takes a steady pressure against the collar to move a load, and you cannot expect him to act with a steady, determined purpose while you are whipping him. There is hardly one balking horse in five hundred that will pull truly from whipping; it is only adding fuel to the fire, and will make him more liable to balk another time. You always see Horses that have been balked a few times turn their heads and look back as soon as they are a little frustrated. This is because they have been whipped, and are afraid of what is behind them. This is an invariable rule with balky Horses, just as much as it is for them to look around

at their sides when they have the bots; in either case they are deserving of the same kind of rational treatment. When your Horse balks, is confused, or if he wants to start quickly, use kind treatment immediately. Caress him kindly, and if he don't understand at once what you want him to do, he will not be so much excited as to jump and do every thing wrong through fear. As long as you are calm, and can keep down excitement of the Horse, he will soon forget all about it, and learn to pull true. Almost every wrong act the Horse makes is from mismanagement, fear or excitement. We must remember, when we are dealing with dumb brutes, that it must be very difficult for them to understand our motions, signs and language; we should never get out of patience with them because they don't understand us, or wonder at their doing things wrong. We should remember that our ways and language are just as foreign and unknown to the Horse as any language in the world is to us; and should try to practice what we could understand, were we the Horse; endeavoring by some simple means to work on his understanding, rather than on the different parts of the body. Balking is a habit that is acquired, just the same as kicking, halter pulling, shying, or any of the other habits; one repetition after another of bad man-

agement, will soon confirm them in the habit. Then you have one of the most disagreeable vices that we have to contend with. I am often asked whether I can break a balky Horse so that he will not repeat the habit. I tell them that it altogether depends upon the man that is going to use the Horse. If the man is not too balky, the Horse will have no inclination to repeat the habit. There are more balky drivers in the country than there are balky horses. I can break a balky Horse for myself or any body else to use, that knows how to use Horses. Perhaps the first lesson you give the Colt will be to hitch it up, and that too, with blinds on, and say "Get Up." The Colt never having been taught the meaning of the command, "Get up," will probably stand in its tracks, confused, and will not know what to do. You may even apply the whip after it becomes bothered, and it will stand sullenly, or kick in self defense. Now I presume you would say the Colt balked. No! there was nothing balked except the man that was handling the Colt. Take the Colt out of harness; first teach it to have confidence in you; next teach it the use of bit, and the command "Get Up;" teach it to turn to the right and left, and the true meaning of the word Whoa! according to our system of "Colt Training." Then you will have a Colt that

has no inclination to balk. As I have given you a few of the many causes for Horses balking, and also how to prevent Horses from getting confirmed in the habit, I will next give you my course of treatment for a confirmed balker. The balky horse has learned by his past experience and resistance that he can do as he pleases. Hence the first thing we do is to take the conceit out of him, and show him that we are master, by our methods of subjection. I would first throw the Horse; if he tries to keep on his feet and resists hard, he should be thrown a number of times. Then let him on his feet, and put on the Double Safety Rope; take the lines back through the shaft bearers of the harness, get behind the Horse, take the rope and whip in the right hand, and the lines in the left. Have a strap twenty feet long, with a ring in one end, make a slip noose around the Horse's neck, bring down to mouth, and make a half hitch around his lower jaw; have an assistant stand about fifteen feet in front, a little to the right or left of the Horse; just as you give the command to go, hit the Horse with the whip, and have your assistant pull on the guy line at the same time. You will find that it will cause him to move very quickly; and if he lunges, or wants to go too fast you can hold him in check with the rope. Now give him a thorough



SHOWING GUY LINE.

handling with the Double Safety Rope. Teach him the commands that are necessary for him to know, on the same principle that we teach a Colt; except in teaching a balky Horse these commands, we use more severity in the action that we associate with the command. For instance: when we say Get Up! we give him a hard stroke with the whip around the hind limbs, and have him pulled out with the guy line; and when we say Whoa! we bring him on his knees. We thus teach him that it is no partnership affair; showing him that "Get Up!" means to move forward, and that Whoa! means to stop right on the spot. Give him to understand that we are going to have it our own way all the time. As soon as he becomes submissive, and obeys our commands promptly, we caress and treat him kindly for it. Give the Horse three or four lessons of this subjective treatment before you hitch him up.

About the third lesson, if the Horse balks from any unwillingness to pull, you should put on the breast collar, and attach a rope or strap to the traces, and bring it around your back, and teach him by degrees to pull your weight. The fourth lesson, if he obeys all your commands, and draws your weight behind him, he is ready to hitch to a light vehicle. Now, if he obeys you when he is hitched up, be very

gentle with him, so he will not get mad; also caress and reward him for doing right; but if he should fail to move after he is hitched up, give him a repetition of the first lesson, viz: Double Safety Rope, Guy Line, etc. Don't make your lessons more than about one hour in length, and only one a day, for the first six or seven lessons. Go prepared, for the next fifteen or twenty lessons. Pay strict attention to your Horse, and do not allow him to resist, for that length of time, and you will have a Horse that will be anxious to obey every command that you have taught him. If you never fool him, lie to him, or deceive him, he will never forget your teachings. If you will properly apply the treatment above described, you will be successful in managing three fourths of the confirmed balkers. To break Horses that have only balked a few times, only lots of patience and good common sense are necessary.

Anything that will disconcert a balky Horse is a step in the right direction. Remember that a Horse can think of but one thing at a time. You can very often start a balky Horse by going up to him quietly and lift his front foot and hammer on it a few times with a little stone. Let the foot down and he will start off all right. The Horse would be reminded of being shod; while he is thinking of being shod he is

not thinking of balking. Or almost any other little trick that will disconcert the Horse from his purpose will do the work. Sometimes just going to the Horse and unbuckling his line, or drop a trace, then hitch them up again, will remind the Horse of going to the stable, and he will start when you ask him to. Taking the blinds off of some balky Horses I claim is half of their breaking. Teach them to have confidence in you, and allowing them to see your movements behind them, will be all that a great many Horses need. No doubt you have seen Horses as soon as they balk to turn their heads around. Possibly the Horse had been severely punished while the blinds were on, and now whenever he stops, he imagines the driver is going to whip him, and becomes restless, excited and confused. While if the blinds were off, the Horse could see that you were calm and didn't intend to hurt him. If your Horse will not start under ordinary good management, after you have tried kind teaching and patience to your heart's content, take him out of the shafts, put one hand on the halter, take hold of the tail with the other, and whirl him around until he becomes dizzy. If you get dizzy before the Horse does, you can make him whirl himself around, by tying a knot in his tail. Divide the hair above the knot, and run the hal-

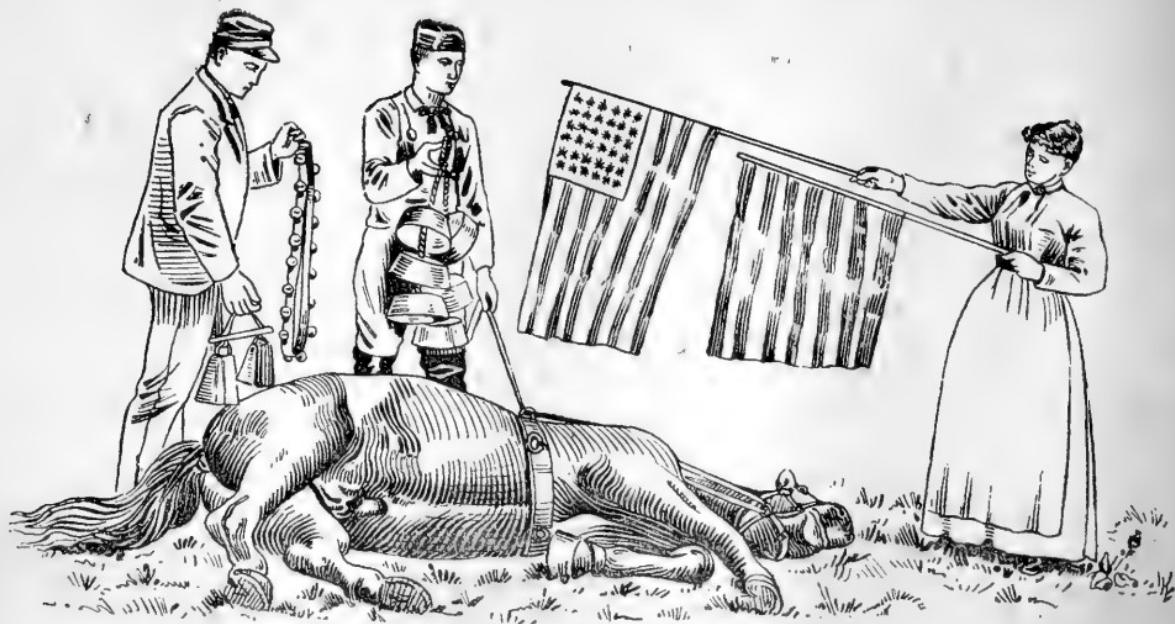
ter strap through and tie in a half hitch knot. Bring the Horse's head close to his tail. This causes him to run around in a ring. Keep him whirling until he staggers or nearly falls down. Pull the end of the strap, and reverse the whirling by tying the head and tail together on the opposite side. Then hitch him up quickly and take the lines, ask him to go, and in the majority of cases, he will move right off. This has a controlling effect in two ways. In the first place it confuses a Horse's ideas, and breaks up his confidence quicker than any process we can subject him to. It also forces the Horse to move; being deficient in his reasoning faculties, he cannot tell the difference between going sideways and straight ahead. Occasionally this method fails; it is best for single balkers. I will give you a little trick that will be very good for double balkers. You can have it for what it is worth, although I do not practice tricks myself. Take a rope eighteen feet long, make a slip loop around the balky Horse's body just in front of the hips; have the slip loop come on the side nearest the other Horse; bring the rope forward and fasten to the collar of the gentle Horse; have every thing ready; take up the lines and say "Get Up!" giving the gentle Horse a stroke with the whip. As he jumps ahead, the rope tightens around

the small of the back and flanks of the balky Horse; that causes him to move out of his tracks. By practicing this a few lessons, you will find that the balky Horse will be anxious to start when he hears the command "Get Up!" To be successful in managing a balky Horse, you must first control your own temper, keep cool, do not fly into a passion, but have plenty of patience, and you will come out victorious.

CHAPTER V.

S H Y I N G .

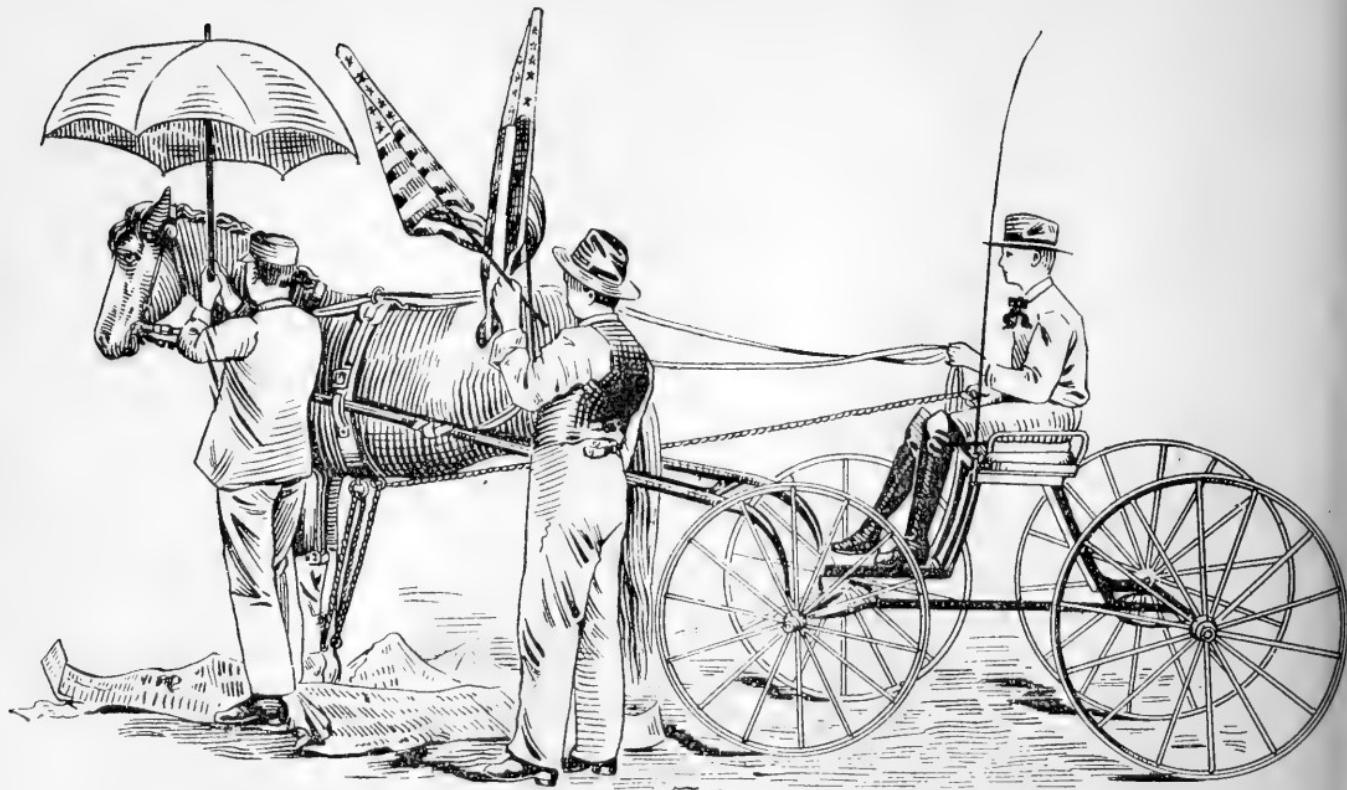
I shall first give you some of the causes for Horses shying, and also how to prevent them from getting into the habit. I believe in the old saying, "an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure." The habit of shying is formed on the same principle that the habit of balking is. I claim that the driver always shies, or gets away from the true principles of horsemanship first. For instance, the driver is driving a nervous, young Horse, and he comes to a stone, stump, log, or any thing else that the Horse does not understand, and gets a little frightened at it. The first thing the driver thinks of, is to pull out the whip and score him past; and possibly, whip him five minutes after he is past the object; and say, "I'll learn you how to get scared." Remember, the Horse can only think of one thing at a time. Now while



SHOWING HOW TO EDUCATE A SHYER.

he is eyeing the stone or log, and you are whipping him, what is that the Horse thinks is hurting him? You would say the whip, but I say, no! It is the object that he is looking at that inflicts the pain; and the next time you come to the object he will be more afraid of it than he was the first time, and will try to get farther away from it. A few repetitions of this kind of treatment will make a first class shyer. Or to allow a Horse to go around any object that he is afraid of, without having him examine it, and be convinced that it is harmless, will have almost as bad an effect upon the Horse as the one that received the whip punishment. This is invariably the way all Horses are taught to shy.

Now, when you have a Horse that has been taught to shy, or is confirmed in the habit, it is advisable to lay him down a few times, and introduce to him the Buffalo robes, umbrellas, flags, tin pans, sleigh bells, drums, in fact all the objects and sounds that are liable to frighten Horses. After he submits to this treatment while down, then let him on his feet, put on the Double Safety Rope, as described under "Subjection," and convince him that these objects and sounds that are liable to frighten him are perfectly harmless.



CONVINCING THE HORSE THAT THINGS LIABLE TO FRIGHTEN HIM ARE PERFECTLY HARMLESS,

Have your assistants hold flags and umbrellas up, and drive the Horse under them. Drive him over paper, and right up to the objects that he fears most. If he undertakes to shy from them, say Whoa! pull on the rope and bring him on his knees; hold him there a little while; then let him up, and draw on the rope just enough to keep his attention, while you rush him right up to the object, and let him examine and feel it with his nose. After you have thoroughly subdued the Horse by the above process, you may take off the rope and drive him over paper and under flags, &c., with the lines only, and treat him kindly until he is cooled off a little; then put him in the stable until next day; give him two lessons before you hitch him up. About the third lesson you may drive him to a vehicle, with the Double Safety Rope on; or if he is under pretty good control, a single foot strap will be sufficient; simply run the end of the rope through ring in girth of harness, down through ring in foot strap, up and snap in ring at girth. This will remind him of the Double Safety Rope, and you can control him about as well with the single foot strap as you could at first with the Double Safety Rope. Now, when your Horse sees an object that he is afraid of, speak to him as though you meant business, something like this: Take

care! It will not hurt you! Walk right up to it, sir! at the same time giving him a stroke with the whip. But do not strike him often, unless it is necessary to hold him to his post. As soon as you have driven him up to the object, stop him, get out of the vehicle and caress him; thus teach him that he will not be harmed when he hears your voice and obeys your commands. In leaving an object that your Horse is afraid of, you should never allow him to go faster than a walk.

By following the above instructions, in a short time you will have a Horse that will go nearer the object that he is afraid of, when he hears your voice, instead of shying away from it. I will call your attention to another error that people almost invariably make when driving shying Horses: When the Horse shies from an object they will pull the lines nearest the object, while they should always pull the opposite line first. For instance, if your Horse shies at something on the near side, you should pull the off line first. By pulling the line nearest the object, you simply pull the head around to one side, and throw the body further away from the object. When you pull the line on the opposite side it throws the body nearer the object, and brings the head and neck straight with the body. You can never control your Horse when his

head is twisted around to one side. Always try to keep his head and neck in a straight line with his body.

CHAPTER VI.

R U N N I N G A W A Y.

The habit of running away is nearly always caused by carelessness; but after they have run away a time or two they are inclined to run at every opportunity until they are confirmed in the habit, and then they will not be safe to drive at all. For after they have once learned to know their strength, they will run whenever excited, although you may have the severest bits that are made on them. Our treatment for a bad run-a-way Horse is similar to that given a shyer, except it requires more lessons and more severe treatment. You should take him on a soft piece of ground and throw him several times; then hold him down, and have your helpers to make racket over and around him. When subduing a Horse, always be careful that the instruments you use around him will not hurt him; for instance, while he is lying down,

and you are rattling tin pans over his head, if he attempts to raise up and strikes his head against the pans, it would have the same effect upon the Horse as if you had struck him purposely. He would not be smart enough to know that he hurt himself. The object in making this racket about him is to teach him that it is harmless, and will not hurt him. Next let him on his feet, hang tin pans to his tail, and wave flags and umbrellas over him; drill him thoroughly on the words, Steady and Whoa! Teach him that when you say Steady, it means to go slow; and when you say Whoa! it means to stop instantly. Of course you must have the Double Safety Rope on. Give him two or three lessons before you hitch him up. Then bitch him up and make all the racket you can behind him, and make him try to run off. Let him start to run off, and then say Steady, pull on the Safety Rope, and make him go slow; then say Whoa! and bring him on his knees. After you have taught him the words Steady and Whoa! and he is submissive, you can take off the appliances. But carry the Double Safety Rope with you for a week or ten days, and whenever he shows any inclination to run off, get right out and put the rope on again, and make him run. Show him in this way that you can control his running as you please.—

Keep him under complete subjection for a few weeks, and you will overcome all inclination to run away. I have handled run-a-way Horses in this way, and tested them so hard that they became gentler while driving them in a run than to go slower. As soon as they would hear the word Steady, they would slack their pace immediately, and when they would hear Whoa! they would stop so quick that they would fairly slide their hind feet. Drivers don't talk to their Horses enough; when their Horses start to run off, they pull on the lines and keep still, while if they would talk to them they could get them quiet before the Horse would get the advantage of them. I will give you the best way to stop a run-a-way Horse with a straight bar bit: As soon as you see that he has the advantage of you, and is determined to run off, let him run for ten or fifteen rods; then pull in steady on the lines. Now hold the left hand perfectly still, and give a powerful jerk with the right hand. Give the command Whoa! at the same time; and if you will repeat the jerk and command once, you will invariably stop your Horse. It surprises and disconcerts him quicker than any other process you could use with the lines. By the old process of see-sawing with the lines, you have but little more power over the Horse than just pulling on the

lines. If the Horse has a very blunt, hard mouth, it would be advisable to train the mouth with the First form War bridle; that will give you friction in the mouth, and you can soon make it flexible to an easy bit. There are more Horses taught to pull or lug on the bit by the use of severe bits, than from any other cause. A Horse of that kind should be drilled thoroughly on the words Steady and Whoa! then use as easy a bit as there is made. A straight bar bit, wound with leather, or a rubber bit would be preferable. In fact, I do not approve of severe bits of any kind. Any Horse can be educated to drive to an easy bit, and that is the way they should be driven. I know farmers who break their Colts with severe bits, and they cannot be used with easy bits, simply because their mouths have been trained and accustomed to severe bits.

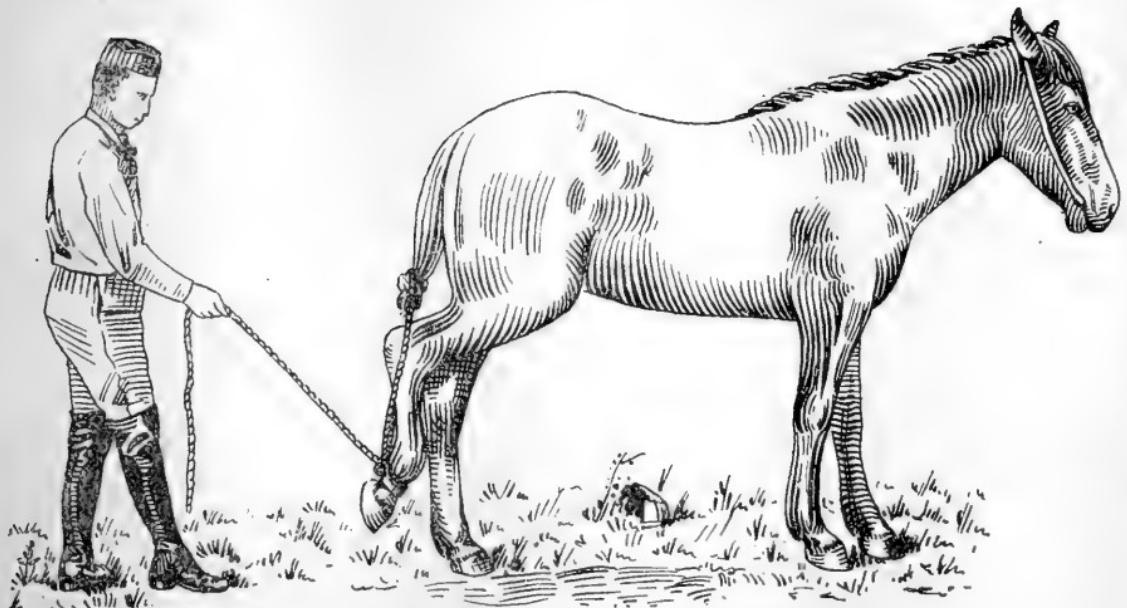
CHAPTER VII.

B A D T O S H O E .

The habit of resisting to have the feet taken up and submitted to restraint for shoeing, is, like most other habits to which the Horse is subject, caused by ignorant bad treatment. By a little patience, it is seldom that the most sensitive Colts cannot be made to submit the feet to be handled and pounded upon as desired. And once done, it can always be done, unless there is some special cause for disturbance.

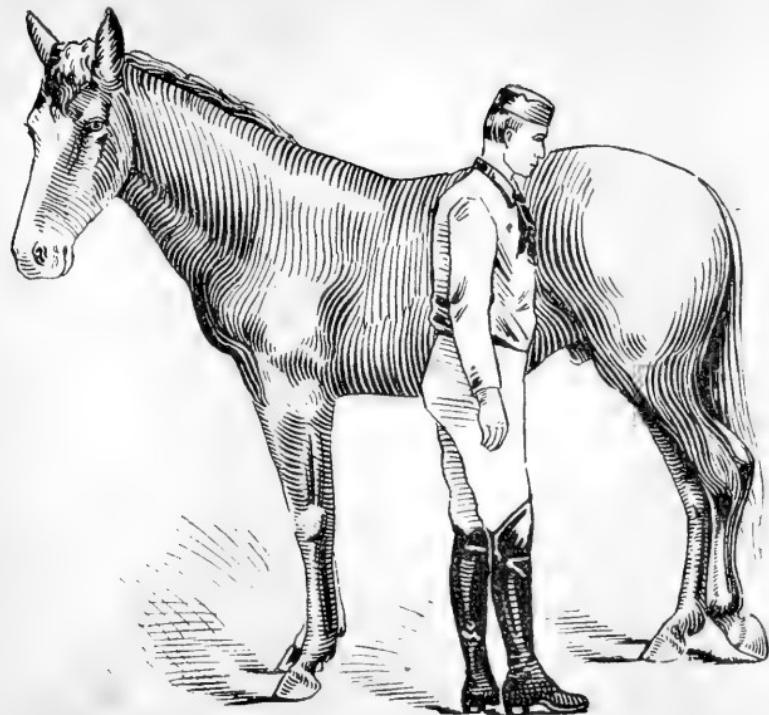
There are some Horses that are so wild and nervous that they will resist any ordinary good management. When we have Horses of this kind, or Horses that are old and confirmed in the habit, it will be necessary to use some of our methods of subjection. Our treatment for a Horse extremely bad to shoe is as follows:

Put the roll on the Horse as described under Subjection, and while the pressure



EDUCATING A HORSE BAD TO SHOE.

is on, if his hind feet are bad to shoe, buckle a foot strap with a ring in it around the foot below the fetlock; next tie a knot in the Horse's tail; take a rope eight feet long, and make a slip loop in one end of it; draw this slip loop around the tail above the knot, and bring the other end through the ring at foot. This gives you a double purchase on the foot. If he is a kicker he will not make many kicks with this appliance on, as the foot would just be carried back on the cord that you hold in your hand; also the pressure and weight of the foot comes directly on the tail. This is the simplest and easiest way of managing a kicking Horse or Colt, bad to shoe. Pull the foot backwards and forwards at short intervals until it will be given back freely; and when given freedom, it will be rested upon the toe with the muscles relaxed. Now step to the side of the Horse, and pull the foot forward a number of times, until perfectly submissive. Then hammer on the foot a little; after all of this is submitted to, you should remove the roll and continue handling the foot when the pressure is off and the head is free. The other hind foot must be handled in the same way. As mentioned before, making one foot, or member of the body gentle and submissive to be handled, will give no assurance that other parts will be submissive.



AS THE FOOT WILL BE RESTED ON THE TOE, WHEN MADE SUBMISSIVE.

Should the Horse be bad to shoe in front, put the roll on; after it has been on ten or fifteen minutes, you can strap the front foot up to the surcingle or girth of harness, and lead him around a few steps on three legs. As soon as he finds that it is impossible for him to get his foot down, he will give up. Remove the roll and continue to handle the foot by rubbing the limb and pounding on the foot.

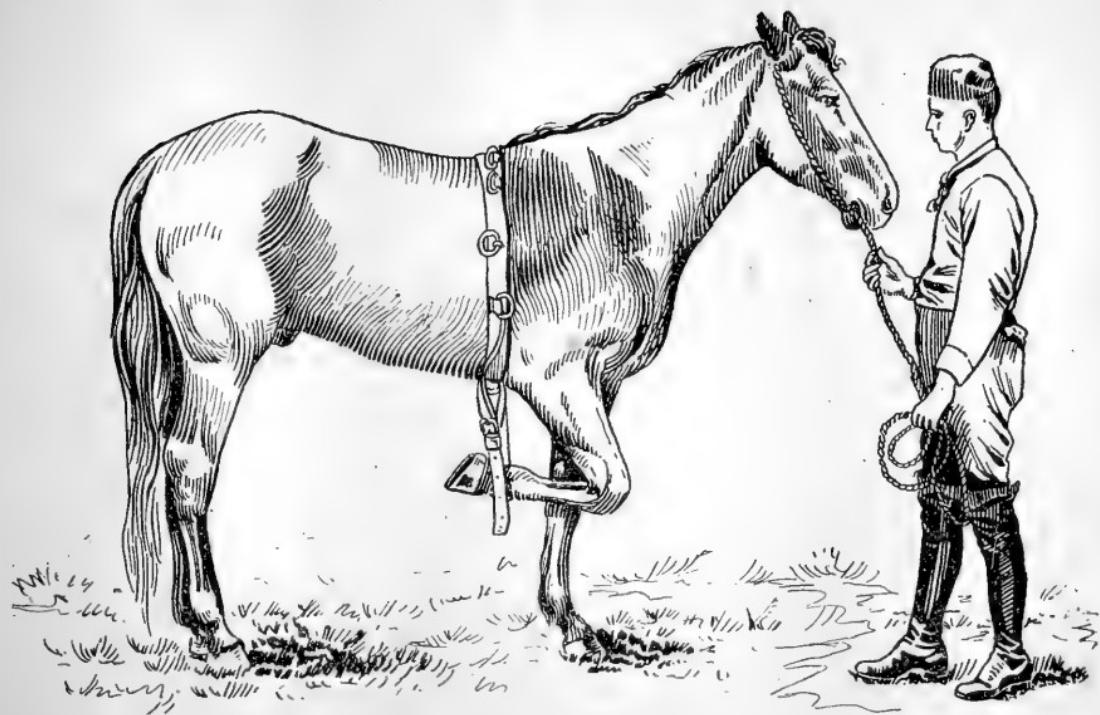
How often when in blacksmith shops and livery stables, do we see men go to a Horse to take his front foot up by either hammering on his shins or pulling on the fet-lock; that is a very bad way to take up the foot. If it is the near front foot that you want taken up, simply put your left hand on the Horse's shoulder and press against it a little; this throws the weight of the Horse on the opposite side, and the near foot will almost come up of its own accord. How simple, yet how many have ever thought of it. Never apply this roll longer than twenty-five or thirty minutes. If that will not be sufficient for an extremely bad case, (either bad to shoe or for bad balkers) you may remove the pressure for five minutes, and then apply it again.—All ordinary cases bad to shoe will submit in from ten to fifteen minutes, with this



AS THE HORSE WILL STAND AFTER TREATMENT.

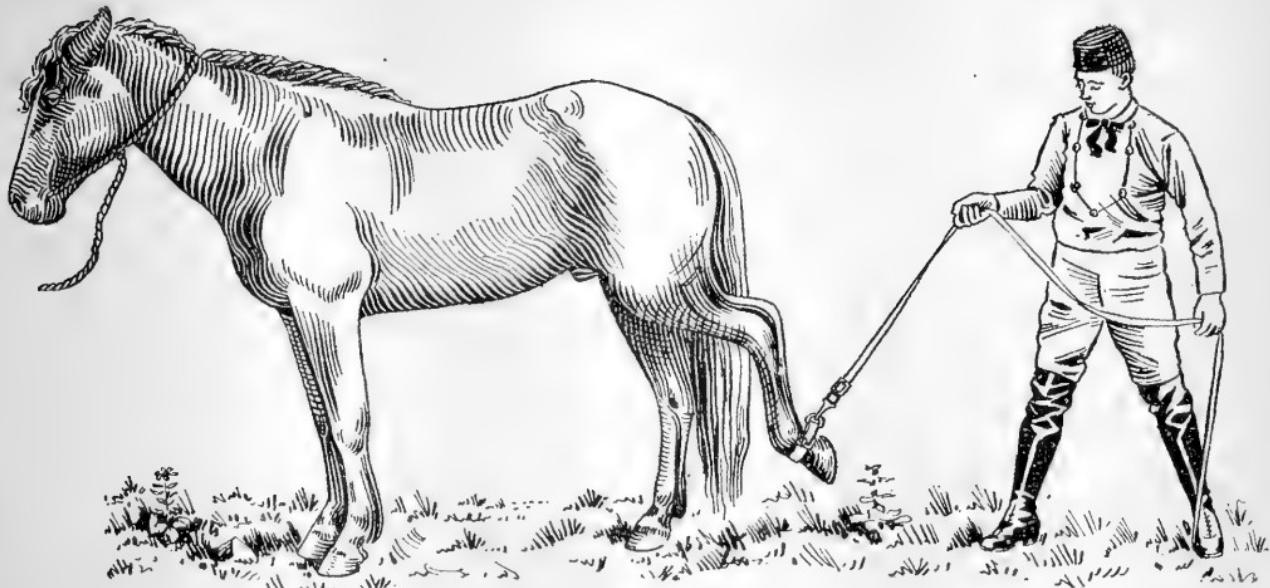
roll on. Always use the foot strap and rope in connection with this method of subjection.

If you have a Horse that is not vicious in his resistance, all that is necessary would be to put the First Form War bridle on, and give him a few pulls to the right and left, or if that is not severe enough, put on the Excelsior bridle, and jerk him a few times with that, and he will submit readily to have his feet handled. I think it is an imposition upon the blacksmiths for farmers to take their Colts into a blacksmith's shop and have the smith handle the Colt's feet the first time. When first taken to the shop for the purpose of being shod, the hammering and flying of sparks will greatly excite the Colt, so that when you go to take its foot the noise and sparks will cause it to think you are going to hurt it; while if the Colt's feet would have been lifted up and pounded upon before taken to the shop, you would have had no trouble to shoe the Colt. The majority of Colts will resist some when you first undertake to handle their feet, but if you can get them to submit to their feet being handled, through gentleness and caresses, it will have just as good an effect on them as if you would have to use coercive or subjective treatment to get them to submit.



GETTING FRONT FOOT SUBMISSIVE TO BE SHOD.

Should the Colt resist too much to handle it in this way, put the First Form War Bridle on, pull it right and left a few times, then buckle a foot strap around the hind limb below the fetlock joint; take an ordinary hitching strap and snap one end into the ring in foot strap. Now have your assistant keep the Colt's attention with the cord while you take the strap and pull the foot back and forwards until the muscles become relaxed. At first there will usually be great resistance. The Horse may kick or pull the foot forwards with all his might. But no matter how much he may resist at first, it will be no indication of failure. Simply keep pulling the foot back at short intervals until there is no resistance. A sure indication of unconditional submission, will be when the foot is given freedom to be rested on the toe. The foot will now be ready to shoe without any further trouble. Treat the opposite foot in the same manner. To give an idea of the power of this treatment when properly applied, I will refer to its effect upon one or two cases that I handled. While instructing a class at Kessler Station, Ohio, there was an eighteen year old mare brought in to have her feet handled. She had never been shod but two or three times in front, and had never been shod but once behind, and that time she had to be held flat down by



THE WAY TO APPLY CORD FOR ORDINARY CASES BAD TO SHOE.

six men to have the shoe put on. Since that time she could not be shod at all, and she almost became unmanageable whenever she would come near a blacksmith's shop. I applied the pressure on the spinal chord for about fifteen minutes, then removed the roll and put the Excelsior bridle on, and gave her a few pulls with that, after which I could handle her feet with ease. I told the class I would have her shod the next day, and if any body wanted to see her shod they were welcome to do so, but didn't think that there would be but a very few out to see her shod. To my surprise there was nearly seventy-five men came out to see the performance. Some of them came as far as six miles. I gave her a slight repetition of the previous treatment, when she stood right in her tracks to have four shoes put on. Another extremely bad case was an eight year old sorrel Horse that was brought to me at Tippecanoe City, O., for the purpose of having his feet handled. This Horse as soon as he would get into a shop would commence kicking; before even being touched he would kick the ground behind him with all the force he had. I supposed there was something stinging or hurting him, and made a remark to that effect. The blacksmith looked at me and laughed a little, as much as to say "that is the kind of hair pin he is." The



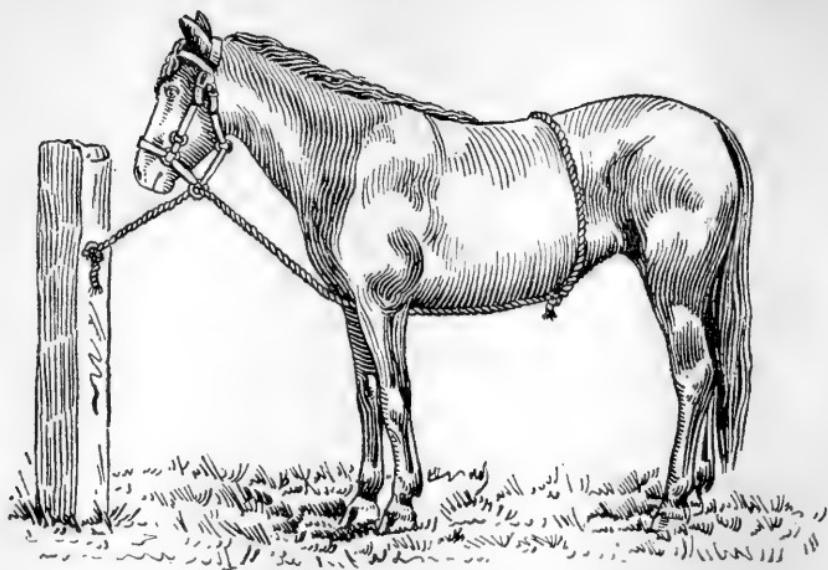
PULLING THE FOOT FORWARDS.

Horse had been abused so often in trying to have him shod, that he would get vicious without being touched. I applied the roll, and in about fifteen minutes I had him convinced that I was not going to tear his limb off, and he stood perfectly quiet to be shod. Some Horses will allow the foot to be taken up, but will lean over on the blacksmith while it is being held. We treat this habit practically the same as for Horses that resist the feet being taken up. Usually a sharp lesson with the Excelsior Bridle, repeating it every time he attemps to lean over, until he learns to stand without being held up, will be all that will be required. It is advisable to stand at the head ready to punish, while somebody else takes up the foot as if to shoe; just as the Horse begins to lean over, give him a hard jerk with the cord. The point of success is to apply them just while in the act of resisting.

CHAPTER VIII.

HALTER PULLING.

This is a disagreeable habit that Horses very easily acquire when they are not properly hitched the first few times. Once started to breaking straps there is increased inclination to do so until the habit becomes fixed. A Horse subject to this habit may stand all right when not excited, but will be ready to almost break his neck in the attempt to pull loose, should a piece of paper or a sudden sound come before him. It is easy enough to hitch a Horse so that he cannot get loose, but the difficulty is, in bad cases, to prevent and break up the habit, so there will be no inclination to repeat it. About the only plan that people know for hitching their Colts so that they cannot get away is, to put on them a great heavy halter, so heavy that it would be impossible for them to break it if they were hitched to it with the other



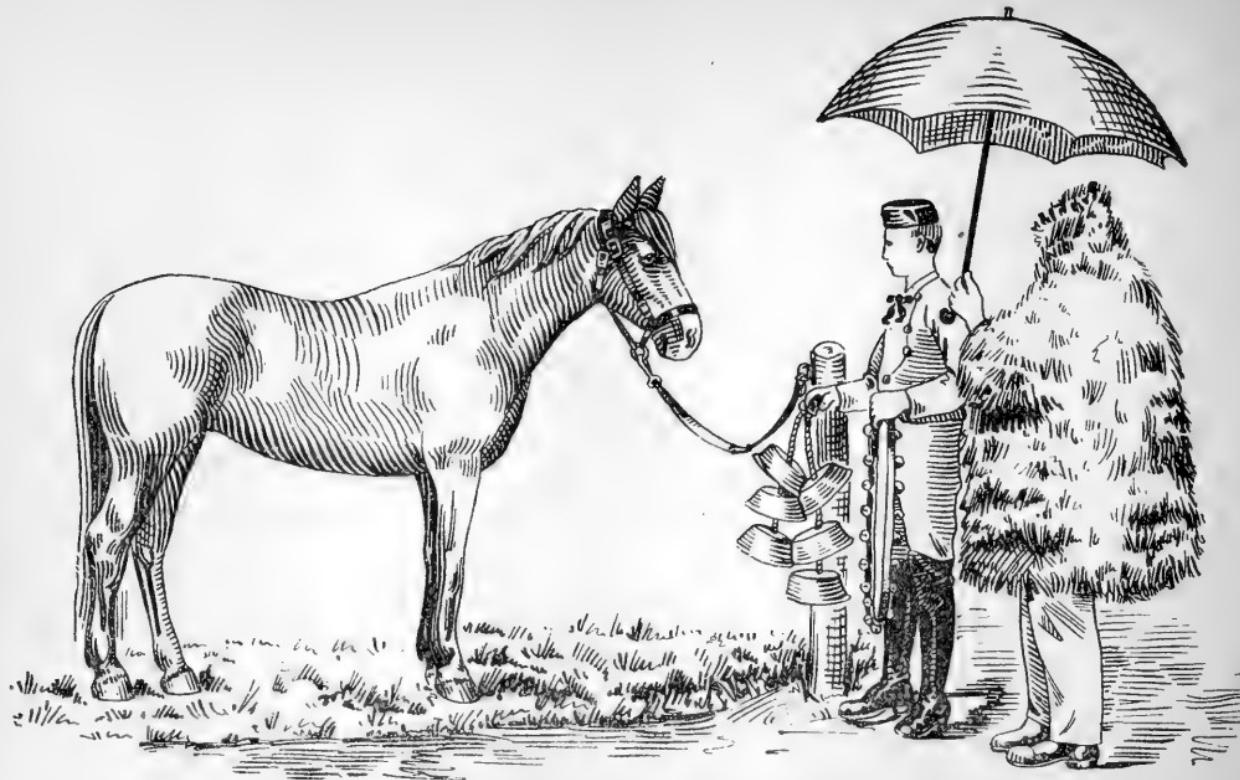
THE SAFE WAY OF HITCHING A COLT OR HALTER PULLER.

end, by the traces. While this will work all right upon some Colts, it is a very improper way of hitching, for others. I have known of Colts pulling so hard upon halters as to make the neck stiff, deforming and spoiling them, and in some instances killing themselves, by dislocating the neck. The point is to hitch the Colt in a way that will induce the least inclination to pull, and when it does pull it cannot get loose, strain, or otherwise injure itself.

Take a rope eighteen feet long, (half inch rope that will not stretch much is the best,) make an ordinary slip noose around the Colt's body, bring the end between its front limbs, up through the halter ring and tie to a strong post or hitching rack. Then make a little racket in front of it and cause it to pull back. It will not any more than get back until it will be up to the rack again. After it has tried it two or three times it will not pull any more, and the more racket you make the closer to the rack it will get. I should have stated in the chapter on Colt Training that this treatment should be applied before hitching the Colt up, about the third or fourth lesson. After giving the Colt two lessons of this kind it will be safe to hitch on the street with a light strap. While this hitch alone will be sufficient to hold the worst halter pull.

er, yet it will not be sufficient to wholly overcome the habit. To break the bad, sullen pullers, or Horses confirmed in the habit, requires more severe treatment and very good management. In the first place, you should have a good strong halter on the Horse, and hitch to a strong hitching rack, where it will give you ample room to work on the opposite side of the rack. Now bring out your "Horse fiddles," cow bells, tin pans and sleigh bells, and make all the racket in front of him you can; you may also introduce to him Buffalo robes, umbrellas, paper, and flags. The secret of this hitch is that when he pulls, the loop draws so tight around his body that it hurts him so that it is impossible for him to pull long. The harder he pulls the more it hurts him across the back. But should the Horse be of that sullen disposition that he would set back on the rope and pull without ceasing, it will be necessary to punish him with a little limber lashed whip across the end of his nose. Usually within about four or five strokes Mr. Horse gets tired of pulling, and he will spring into the air and light some place close to the hitching rack. Continue the racket and wave the flags over his head, being very careful not to allow any of the devices which you use to make him pull back, to cause pain. He will probably go back once or

twice more; after that he will stay right up to the rack. As soon as he comes up, stop the racket, and caress and treat him kindly. Let him examine the instruments that made the noise, and feel the robes, flags, etc., and be convinced that they are harmless; thus teach him that the punishment is for his pulling, and that he is rewarded and treated kindly for standing up to the rack. Give the horse one lesson a day for four or five days, and you will have a horse that you can not make break a tow string. In breaking this habit, it would be almost fatal to success to let the horse feel that he could resist at any point. No possible chances for defeat should be taken. As before explained, in ordinary cases all that is necessary is to hitch in this way, and frighten back a little, at first by whatever excites him until he refuses to go back, when all inclination to pull is overcome; while in serious cases, punishing sharply with a whip will be necessary. Always hitch the horse first where he has been in the habit of resisting most, or as near there as possible. You should never hitch him first where you cannot if necessary, punish with the whip. When he goes back, punish instantly. When he jumps forward, make a noise, wave flags over his head, or something of the kind, but do not strike him with the whip, or hurt



AS THE BAD HALTER PULLER WILL STAND AFTER TREATMENT.

him with the things you make racket with. The Horse should be hitched this way at several different places, and he may, when left alone, try to pull again once or twice, but this will only fix the impression the stronger, until he will give up the contest. It does no good to treat a Horse just enough to make him stand quietly when not excited or frightened. To overcome all inclination to pull back, he must be handled in such a manner as to make him stand quietly, regardless of any of the usual causes of excitement. Unless this can be done, the Horse cannot be trusted to be hitched in the street or at any place where exposed to any cause of fear. Sometimes we have Horses that will stand all right when hitched by the halter, but will break the bridle every time he is hitched with it. To treat a bridle puller, have what we call a chin strap. A strap about four inches long with a ring in the middle of it, and a snap at each end; snap these snaps into the rings at each side of the bridle bit. Now bring the halter-pulling rope through ring in chin strap. When pulling now, it will keep the bridle on straight, and what little pressure there is on the bridle comes directly on top of the head, without pulling the bit lengthwise through the mouth. Treat the same as halter pullers. This chin strap is

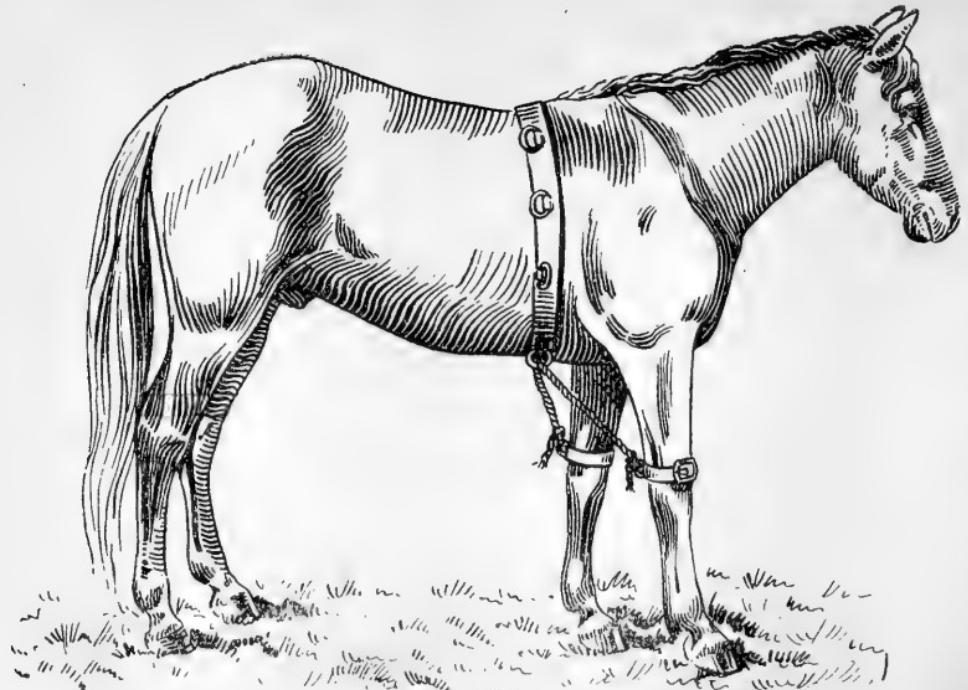
a very good thing to hitch a colt with, until it gets accustomed to being hitched with the bridle, as it will not be aggravated by pulling the bit through the mouth. By following the above instructions, and exercising a little patience, common sense, and good judgment, you will have no trouble in breaking the worst halter-pullers. We have other remedies for halter-pullers, but none so safe and reliable as the one described, and for that reason I shall not describe any other.

CHAPTER IX.

P R O M I S C U O U S V I C E S.

HOW TO PREVENT A HORSE JUMPING FENCES.

Put on him a surcingle with a ring in the bottom of it, and buckle a foot strap around each limb above the knee. Next take a strap or short rope, fasten one end of it to the ring in off foot strap, bring the other end through the ring in surcingle, and fasten to ring in foot-strap on the near limb. You should have the strap drawn just tight enough so that the Horse can walk his natural gait. If it is to be applied on a real bad jumper, it might be necessary to make it a little tighter so that he cannot take quite full steps. When this simple appliance is on your Horse, he can lie down and get up, eat, or do anything but run fast or jump. This is the best, most reliable, and safest remedy that has ever been devised for fence jumpers.



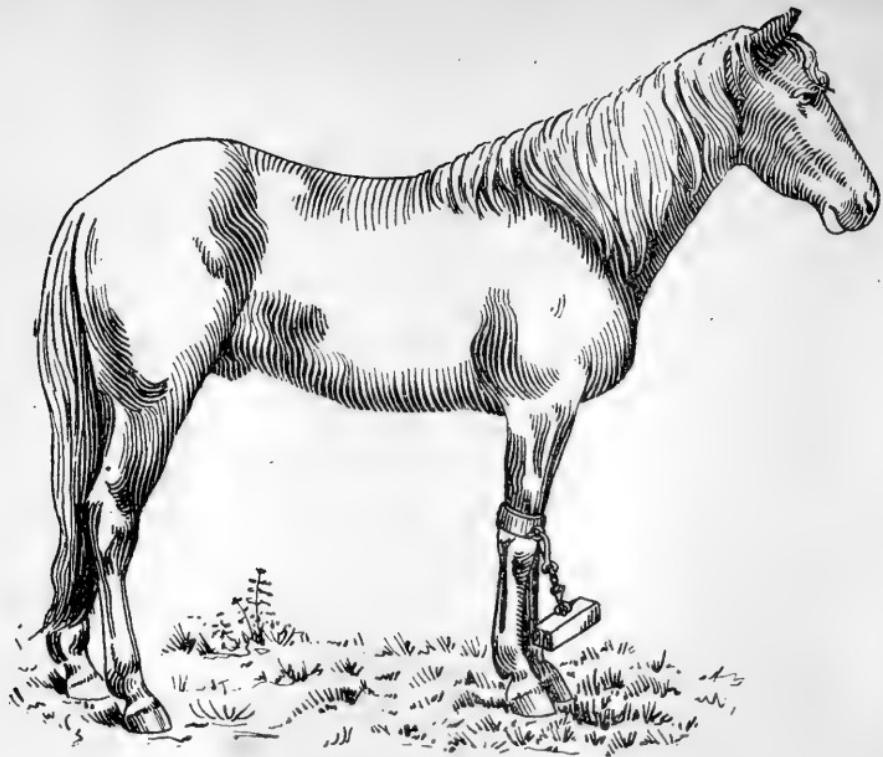
BEST PLAN FOR FENCE-JUMPERS.

"HOW TO PREVENT A HORSE KICKING AGAINST THE SIDE OF THE STALL."

Take a piece of elastic about an inch and a half wide, sew a buckle on one end of it, and buckle around his limb just above the hock joint. When the Horse lifts his limb to kick, the leader expands; his attention is drawn to the elastic and he fails to kick. A Horse can only think of one thing at a time; while he is wondering what is drawing around his limb, he is disconcerted from his purpose, and the kicking will cease. A Horse will not kick against the stall unless he can hear a noise when the foot strikes the boards. Another simple remedy is to pad the stall with something so that he can not hear the foot strike. Take a piece of old carpet and tack on the sides of the stall and put straw between it, and the stall will be sufficient. These remedies are very simple but they will do the work.

HOW TO PREVENT A HORSE PAWING IN STALL.

Buckle a foot strap around the front limb above the knee with the ring in front; take a block about ten inches long and two inches wide, buckle a strap around the



TO PREVENT A HORSE PAWING.

middle of it and fasten to ring in foot strap so that it will hang about five inches below the knee. When the Horse attempts to paw, this block will strike him on the shins. He will not make more than a few attempts to paw until he will have satisfaction.

HOW TO PREVENT A HORSE GETTING FAST IN STALL.

This troublesome vice is usually caused by being confined in a stall that is too small. When the Horse rolls and turns upon his back, he is so cramped by the narrow walls of the stall, that he can not roll himself back to get up. For the convenience of the Horse, and man too, you should always have wide stalls. A small ring should be stitched to the top part of the halter; take a small rope and attach to a beam or something directly above the Horse's shoulders when he is eating out of the manger; have a snap in one end of it, and snap it into ring sewed in halter. Feed him some grain from the floor about where he stands with his front feet. Have the rope long enough so that his nose will just reach the floor; of course have him tied with

the halter as ordinarily. This will allow the Horse to eat, lie down, and get up, but he cannot put the top of his head down to the floor so that he can roll. A Horse will not get fast in a stall unless he tries to roll. By having a snap in the cord or rope that is attached above the Horse, when you want to take the Horse out of the stall, all you will have to do will be to unsnap the rope.

HOW TO PREVENT A HORSE PUTTING HIS TONGUE OUT OF MOUTH OVER THE BIT.

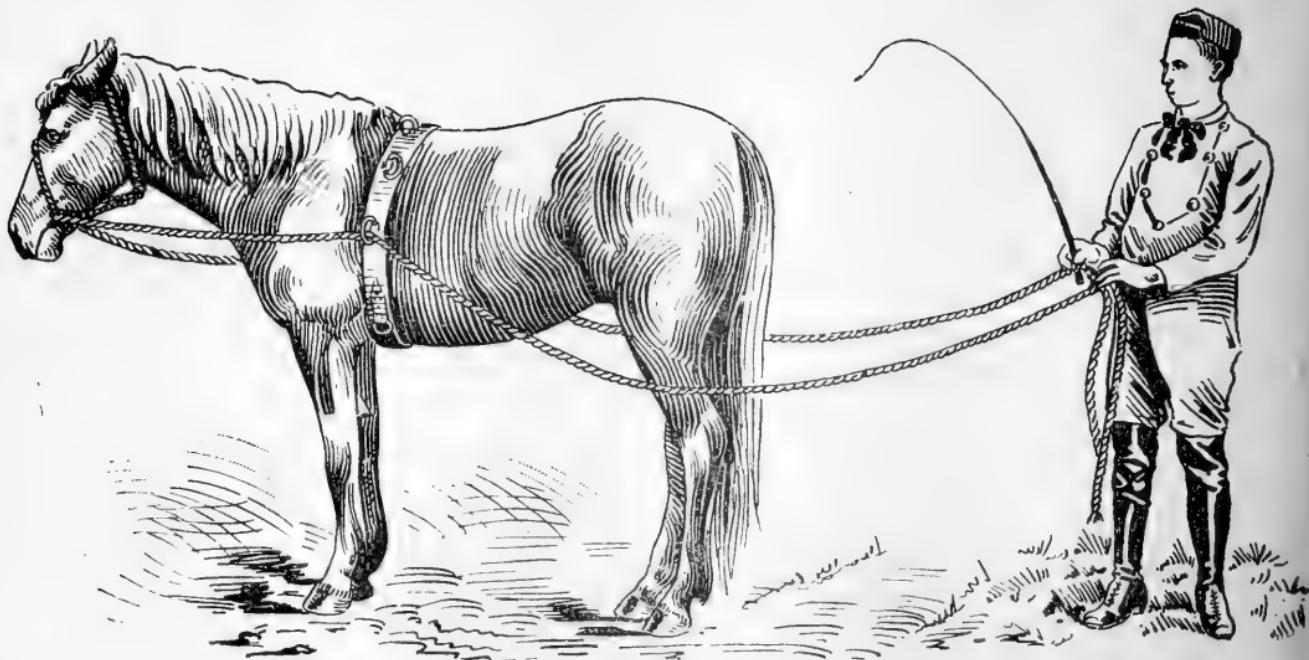
Take a straight bar bit, and file about three inches of the middle of it nearly flat, so that when you sew a piece of sole leather over it, it will not turn. Have the sole leather come straight back in the Horse's mouth over the tongue. The leather should be about three inches wide at the bit, and extend back in the mouth about three inches, tapering to a point. The Horse cannot get the tongue back far enough to get it over this leather. It is a much better remedy than the bits that are made with metal plates on them; it is not so disagreeable for a Horse to have in his mouth.

“A PULLER, OR LUGGER ON THE BIT.”

Take the blinds and over check off of your bridle, and use as easy a bit as you possibly can. It will be necessary in order to break up the habit, to give him a few lessons on the words “Steady” and “Whoa!” The First Form War bridle will be very good to train the mouth, and teach him that “Steady” means to go slow, and “Whoa!” means to stop right there. This cord will give friction in the mouth, and make it so sensitive that he can easily be controlled with an easy bit.

“HORSE THAT WILL NOT BACK.”

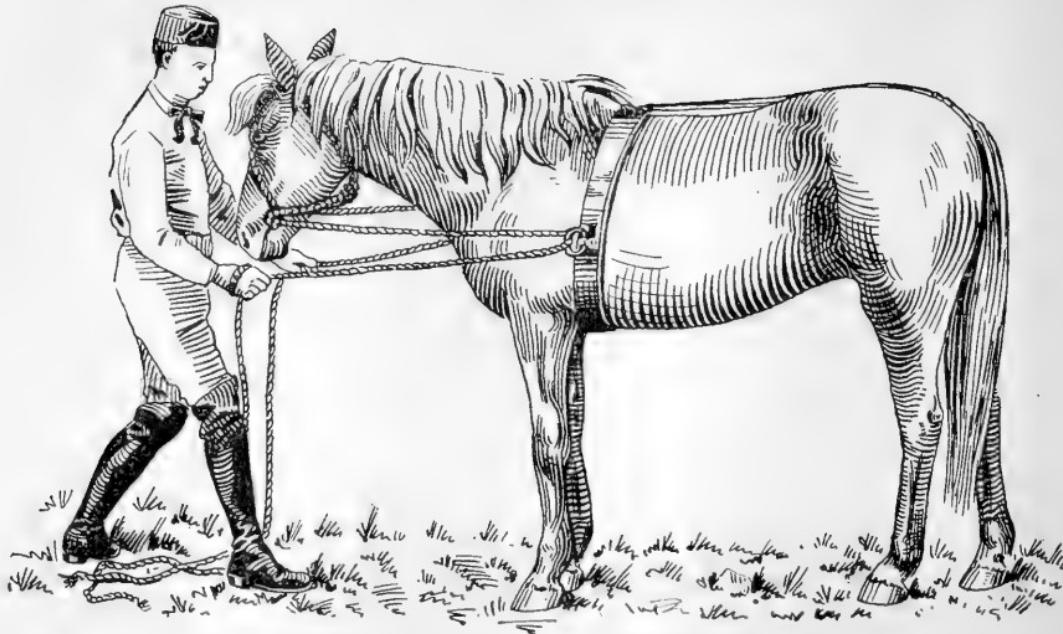
Put on him a surcingle; then put on the Excelsior Bridle under the ordinary bridle and take the lines back through the ring in surcingle. Have your assistant take a firm hold of the lines, while you take the cord and stand on the near side of Horse, about the shoulders, and just as you give the command “Back” give a sharp pull with the Excelsior bridle. If he only goes back a few inches, let up on the



MY COMBINATION BRIDLE.

cord, and caress him for it. By repeating this a few times your Horse will go backwards as soon as he hears the command, "Back."

Another good way of teaching a Horse to back will be to put on him a surcingle and my Combination bridle, made as follows: Take a stout woven sash cord thirty-six feet long, and put the middle of it in the Horse's mouth; make an ordinary slip knot. put the fore top through it, and draw the knot tight. Take both ends over the head between the ears; and bring one end down on each side of neck, just back of jowls, twist the end together three or four times, bring each end forward through cord in mouth, on each side of mouth, take the ends back through rings in surcingle and carry them back behind Horse, for lines. You then have a combination of bridle and lines; you can guide a Horse as well with this cord as you can with any bit. Now, to teach the Horse to back, simply bring the lines, or ends of the cord, forward, while they are through the rings of surcingle. Stand in front of the Horse, take a short hold of the lines just in front of his breast. Say Back! and immediately give a sharp raking pull with the cords; this will force the Horse back. Repeat until he will step back at command.



TEACHING HORSE TO BACK WITH COMBINATION BRIDLE.

"TO BREAK THE HABIT OF RUNNING BACKWARDS."

Put on the Horse the Double Safety Rope, and tell him to back. After he has backed a few steps, say Whoa! pull on the rope and bring him on his knees. Thus teach him that Whoa! means to stop, whether he is going backwards or forwards. If you will carry the Double Safety Rope with you for a few trips, and upon every occasion that your Horse wants to go backwards, put this rope on and bring him on his knees, you will soon have the habit of running backwards overcome.

"HOW TO BREAK BITERS."

If the Horse is not confirmed in the habit all that is necessary is to put on one of the simple forms of cord bridles and not let him know it is on, and when he makes an attempt to bite, give him a few severe jerks with the cord. Give him a few lessons of this kind, and that is all that is needed. But if it is an old, confirmed biter, you will have to resort to the following plan. Put on him a surcingle and halter, tie up near front foot and throw him down several times; while he is down give his

mouth a thorough handling. Next, put on the Excelsior Bridle; when he makes an attempt to bite, pull him right and left, open his mouth, give him all the opportunity to bite you can, thus show him that you are master, and you are not afraid of him. A very good way to manage bad biting and striking stallions or any other Horses that have this habit, is to bluff them with powder. I use a thirty-eight caliber revolver loaded with blank cartridges. When the Horse comes towards you, striking or making an attempt to bite, you discharge the revolver in front of him; this bluffs the Horse, and causes him to think his vicious act caused the explosion. By doing this a few times you will have him convinced that you are not afraid of him. The Horse is a close observer, and the instant you show any fear around a biting Horse, that quick will he take the advantage of you. There is not one vicious Horse out of fifty but what can be bluffed by simply standing still until he gets within four or five feet of you, then instantly raise your hand in front of you and hallo, Whoa! He will stop so quick that he will almost fall down. A Horse is not like a hog. If you stand in front of hog and don't give way, it will surely run over you, or under you rather, but a Horse will not do this if you will stand your ground; while if you show

signs of being afraid of him, by moving backwards or running away from him it would be very natural for him to know that he had bluffed you instead of you bluffing him. To break a stallion from biting his mate when hitched double, put on him a Second Form War Bridle, carry it back to the wagon, not letting him know that it is on until he is ready to make a pass at the other Horse; then give him a powerful jerk with the cord and give him a severe stroke with the whip, and say "Take Care Sir," at the same time. The best remedy for an old confirmed Biting Stallion would be to have him castrated.

AFRAID OF RAILROAD CARS.

When a Horse has been frightened by the cars or the steam of an engine, it is a very difficult task to get him over the fright, mainly because you cannot control the movement of the train. The simplest and best plan would be to treat him to a stationary or road engine first, because it will stay in one position long enough to teach the Horse that the steam will not hurt him. I would first get the Horse under good con-

trol by a course of subjective treatment; then put on him the Excelsior Bridle, take the cord in left hand and whip in right hand, and lead him right up to the engine. Have the engineer let off steam by degrees until the Horse will allow himself covered with steam. If you cannot get him close enough to the engine with this bridle, you may lay him down on a soddy piece of ground and hold him there while the engine is run up by the side of him. Then have him covered up with steam. You can hardly convince a Horse that steam is harmless unless you can get him right into it. As he learns and submits to what you want him to, you should caress him and treat him kindly. One of the main objects of these lessons is to teach the animal that you are his friend and protector. Get him to have confidence in you, and he will almost go through fire with you. Give your Horse one lesson a day for three days, similar to the one just described, then your Horse will be ready to hitch up and drive about steam. It would be advisable to put on the Double Safety rope the first time or two you drive the Horse about the cars. Remember that one lesson will not be sufficient to educate your Horse that the cars are harmless, but if you will have patience enough to give three or four lessons according to the above instructions you will come out victorious.

AFARID OF SHOOTING CRACKERS.

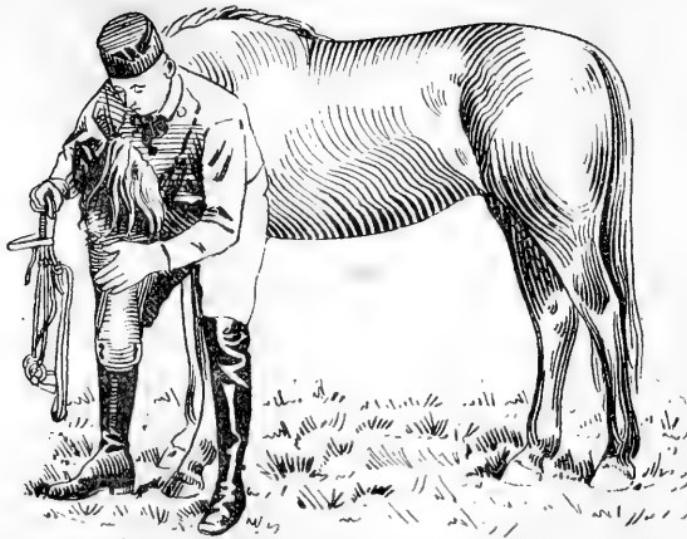
Lay the Horse down and fire off one at a time while he is down, and by degrees throw them out faster and faster until you have whole packs of them going off at once. Then let him on his feet and put the Double Safety rope on him, and continue the racket and shooting. If he tries to get away, pull on the rope and bring him on his knees. Give him two or three lessons and he will be perfectly safe to drive in the street on the "Fourth of July." In subduing him be very careful not to let any of the shooting crackers burn him, or allow any of the other devices to hurt him. Should the tin pans or sleigh bells hurt the Horse while the fire crackers were exploding, the Horse would surely think that it was the fire crackers that caused the pain; hence you would loose the very point that you were trying to gain.

BAD TO BRIDLE.

For a Horse hard to bridle there is no better remedy than simply to use about half an hour's patience once or twice a day for a day or two, and your Horse will be-

gin to want to be bridled. If he is not viciously bad, you should go into the stall with him and begin at the neck to handle and fondle him. If it is the ears that are sensitive and he don't want to be touched there, work down about the nose first; as his fears subside, work up about the ears, touch them very gentle at first, and as he will bear it, stroke them faster and a little more carelessly; then lay your right arm over his neck and press down gradually until his nose is nearly to the ground, all the time keeping his attention with your left hand by stroking his nose and forehead.

Should the Horse be extremely bad, you will have to get him under control by one or more of our methods of subjection. Take him out of the stable, catch hold of the tail with your left hand, and the halter with your right, and whirl him around eight or ten times. He will usually stand perfectly quiet; the whirling around in a circle will make him so dizzy that he will not know how to resist. After you are once able to put on the bridle without force, repeat for some time, holding his attention by giving him a little corn. He should be bridled with care for some time, to overcome all sensibility. If you can win the Horse's confidence by the first plan, and teach him that you are not going to hurt him, it will have just as good an effect upon him as it would have if you would use coercive treatment.



METHOD OF TEACHING A HORSE TO BE GENTLE TO BRIDLE.

BLINDERS.

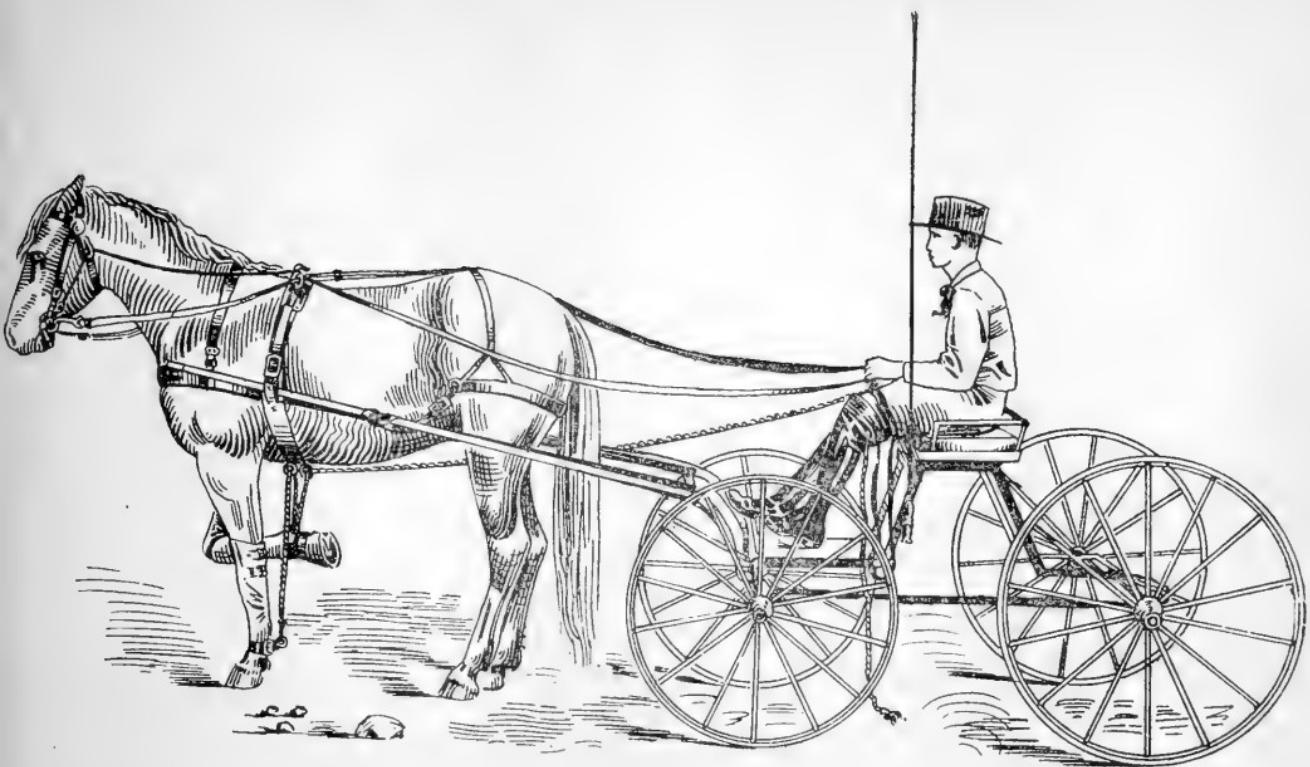
Blinds are one of the greatest abominations that the Horse has ever been pestered with. There is not a man that can give any reason for using blinds on his bridles. All my experience in handling wild and nervous Horses proves clearly to me that blinds should never be used, and that the sight of the Horse, for many reasons, should not be interfered with in any way. Horses are only afraid of objects which they do not understand; and the eye is one of the principal mediums by which this understanding is brought about. The Horse, on account of his very amiable nature, can be made in the course of time to bear almost any thing in any shape; but there is a quicker process of reaching his intelligence than that of wearing it into him through his skin and bones. However wild or nervous a Horse may be, he can be taught in a very short time to understand and not to fear any object, however frightful in appearance. Horses can be broken in less time and better, without blinds than with them; but Horses that have always worn them will notice the sudden change, and must be treated carefully the first drive. After that they will drive better without blinds than with them. I have not in all my experience of handling Horses,

both wild and nervous, ever used blinds on any of them, and in no case have they ever shied at passing objects. The Horse's eye is the life and beauty of the animal, as well as the index of all his emotions. It tells the driver, in the most impressive character, what the Horse's feelings are. By it he can tell the first approach of fear in time to meet any difficulty; he can tell if he is happy or sad, hungry or weary. The Horse too, when permitted to see, uses his eyes with great judgment. He sees better than we do. He can measure distances with his eyes better than we can, and if allowed free use of them, would often save himself by the quickness of sight from collisions, when the driver would fail to do so by a timely pull of the lines. It would also save many accidents to pedestrians in the streets, as no Horse will run over a person that he can see. Blinds are an unnecessary and injurious incumbrance to the Horse. If you will take the time to notice all the Horses that go along the street for an hour, or notice all the bridles on Horses in a funeral procession, some day, you will not find one pair of blinds out of three that are manipulated right. Some of them will be too high or too low, some will have one side flapping straight out, while the other side will be pinched tight up against the eye; others will have

the corners of the blinds bent and sticking towards the eye, sometimes in them, keeping the Horse continually batting his eyes. I have seen a number of blinds pinched in so tight against the eyes that the Horse could not see at all. Now, after your observation convinces you that two-thirds of the blinds that are used are manipulated in about the manner just described, you will have to agree with me when I say that blinds are a cruelty to animals. I think there ought to be a law passed prohibiting the use of them. However, I am glad to know that people are beginning to see the absurdity of them, and in years hence they will be a thing to be read of as one of the follies happily reformed.

WILL NOT STAND.

The first thing, take off the blinds and give the Horse a chance to see your movements; then teach him that Whoa! means to stand, and not move until told, in the following manner: Put on the Double Safety Rope; pass the lines through the side rings of the surcingle, or shaft bearers of the harness. Then crack the whip,



THE WORKINGS OF DOUBLE SAFETY ROPE, SHOWING ONE FOOT UP.

wave flags over him, and make all the racket you can around him. If he starts, say Whoa! and bring him on his knees. Give him one or two lessons of this kind before you hitch him up; then give him a few lessons while hitched up. If it is a Colt that you want to teach to stand, take it into an inclosure, stand it in the middle of it, and commence at the shoulder and walk around it, keeping as close to it as possible, keeping its attention by caressing it, and by degrees make your circles a little larger, and walk a little faster. Watch the Colt's eyes and ears very closely. Should he attempt to move, pick up the lines, say Whoa! and give him a sharp raking pull with the lines; then immediately slack them. Keep him as near as possible on one spot and he will get your idea sooner than to allow him to change positions so often. After he once understands that you intend for him to stand until you ask him to go, you can then stand him in another place and proceed as before. You should not teach him more than half an hour at a time.

THE USE OF OVER CHECK.

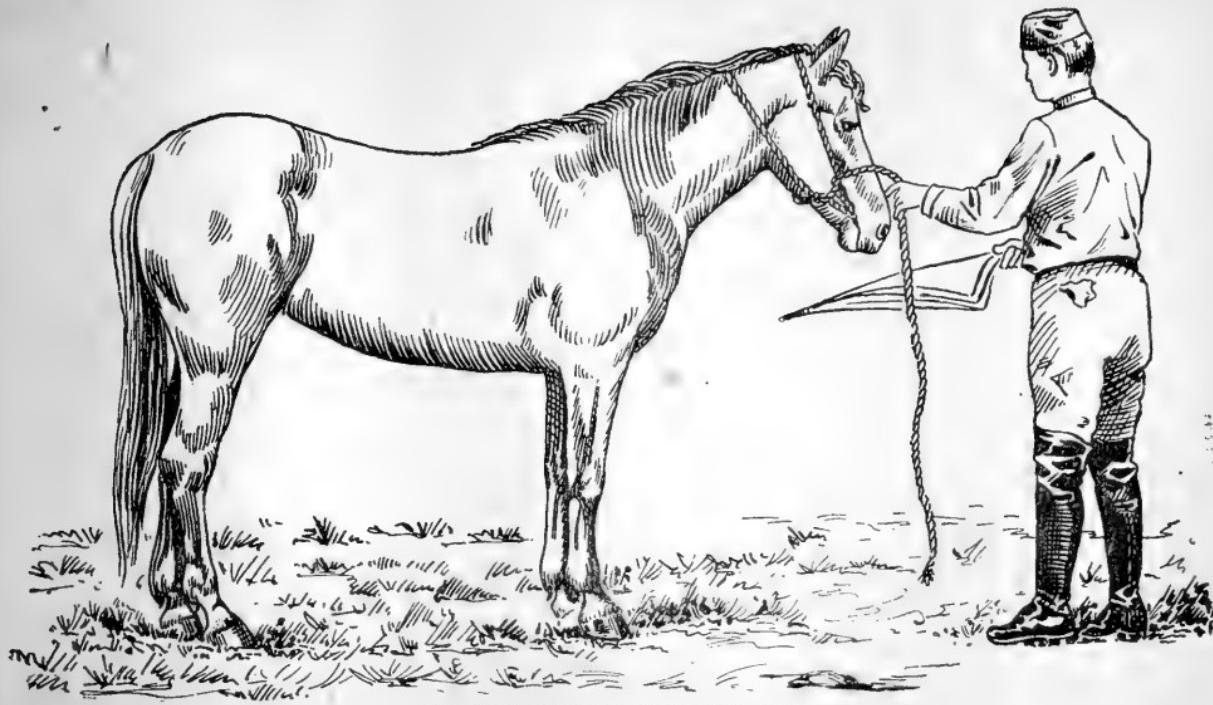
I am almost as radically opposed to this appliance as I am to blinds on the bridle.

If you have a Horse that was born without style, you might as well submit at once to let him go through life for what he is worth without torturing him, because there is no art of man that can add style to him if it is not natural for him to have style. But man can destroy style and natural beauty by the use of straps and rigging. I have seen Horses that were naturally stylish, having the natural curve in their neck, with all the beauty that nature could give them, and then have it all destroyed by the use of overdraw check rein. This straight strap is not only a disfigurement of itself, but it destroys the appearance of the Horse by taking the curve out of the Horse's neck and converting it into a straight line; it also wears off his mane, but the rein coming from the nose directly over the Horse's head, lifts his nose up almost straight with his ears, turns the eyes upward and causes the neck to appear a great deal smaller than it really is, thus destroying the style and handsome appearance of fine Horses. Horses look more handsome when driven with open bridles and no check rein. They can travel easier and more gracefully when allowed free use of their head and sight, than any other way you could manage them. If there would be any advantage at all in using the check rein, it would be while speeding the Horse,

When he is going at a lively rate and pulling hard on the bit, it might be advisable to use an over check to help steady the Horse's head. You can more fully realize the absurdity of using this appliance if you will notice the Horses while hitched in the streets that have the overdraw check reins on. You will see them paw the ground, champing the bit, or turning the head to one side in order to loosen the check. This is certainly cruel to dumb animals. You should always use the side reins, and then not draw the head higher than his natural way of carrying it. In all my practice of handling kickers and all kinds of nervous, high-strung Horses, I give them their first training without any rein at all, allowing them free use of their head and neck, and then I rein them very slack, simply to prevent them putting their heads to the ground when we stop them. I will say of the check reins as I did of the blinds, as they are generally applied, they are certainly a cruelty to animals and their use should be prohibited by law.

AFRAID OF UMBRELLA.

If he has a great deal of fear of the umbrella, you may put on a bridle made in



HORSE EXAMINING UMBRELLA.

the following manner. Take a cord ten feet long, make a stationary loop around the lower jaw, made rather tight, take it up over head just behind ears from off side, bring down to corner of cheek bone, hold there with thumb and take it back over the head, down on off side under upper lip above upper jaw, up through cord held by thumb, and bring down through loop at jaw. You then have a simple but very powerful bridle which will hold any Horse wherever you want him.

Now present the umbrella closed, and let him feel it with his nose; then open partially, and let him thoroughly examine it. If he should make an effort to get away, give him a few pulls with the bridle. You may now open the umbrella wide, and stand in front of the Horse, or a little to the near side, holding the cord in left hand; throw your right arm over the left, and hold the umbrella in your right hand, directly in front of the Horse. Now hold his attention by giving little short jerks with the cord, while you swing the umbrella up high and bring it down over his head with a quick motion, and hold him right under it. Lead him around under it for a little while; then open and shut it, and let him feel it with his "fingers."

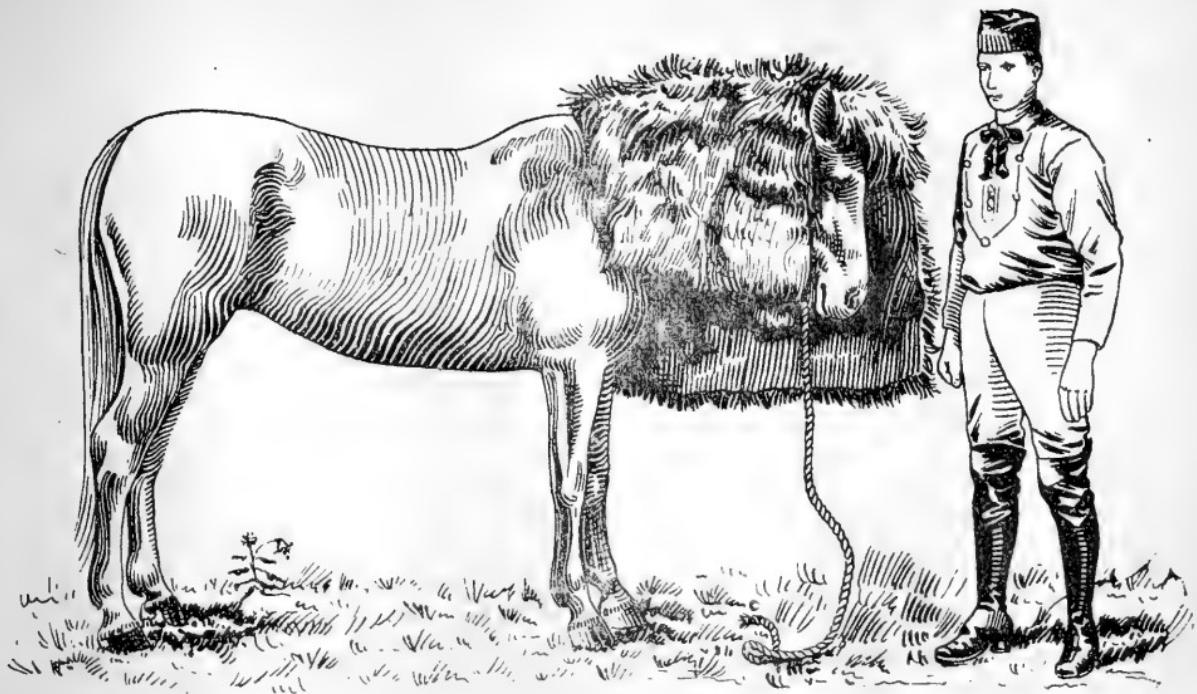


BRINGING THE UMBRELLA OVER THE HEAD.

Now have your assistant go off some distance, and approach slowly from different directions, and hold it over his head. If at any point there is much fear shown, close it, and let the Horse examine it again; then repeat, until it can be brought up in any manner, while swinging it, without attracting notice. Two lessons will be enough to teach ordinary cases not to have any fear of an umbrella.

FEAR OF ROBE.

Treat practically the same as for a Horse afraid of an umbrella. If the Horse is so determined in his resistance, it would be advisable to put one of the cord bridles on him; then present the robe, at first having it folded, and just allow him to see and feel of one corner of it. By degrees unfold it, and let him see the whole of the robe; if he tries to get away from it let him feel the power you have over him with the cord. Then hold his attention with the cord until you get the robe close to his head, when you can throw the robe over his head, leaving it completely covered for a short time, and then rub it over his body. Place it in different positions about him, and



CONVINCED THE ROBE WILL NOT HURT HIM.

it will only be a short time until he will be perfectly indifferent to a robe. In some cases it might be necessary to throw the Horse down, and present the robe while he is down, and commence at the head to get him used to it, by letting him feel and smell it, and rub his mane, neck and body with it, until he is convinced the robe is harmless. Then let him on his feet, and continue operations until you can throw it on him at a distance of eight or ten feet without exciting fear. Both sides must be treated alike. To overcome all fear of the robe, it will be better to repeat the lesson several times.

AFRAID OF THE SOUND OF A GUN.

If your Horse is afraid of the sound of a gun, put on him the Excelsior bridle. Have some one to take a gun and snap caps some distance from him, gradually going nearer, and repeating until it can be done over his body. Then have him go farther from the Horse again, and commence firing with small charge of powder; increase the charges until he will allow a full charge to be fired near him. After you have

given the Horse three or four lessons of this kind, you will be surprised to see how indifferent he will be to any sudden sounds that he might come in contact with.

AFRAID OF HOGS AND DOGS.

Put on the Double Safety rope; run the lines back through the shaft bearers of the harness, and take him in a large lot where there are hogs; if he tries to get away from them, bring him on his knees with the rope. Then make him get after the hogs and run them all over the lot, and it will be but a short time until he will be convinced that hogs will not hurt him, and will pay no attention to them. Usually Horses that are afraid of hogs are afraid of dogs too, and by teaching them not to be afraid of hogs they will not be afraid of dogs.

HOW TO PREVENT A HORSE SWITCHING HIS TAIL.

Take a piece of leather four or five inches wide, about as long as the tail bone of

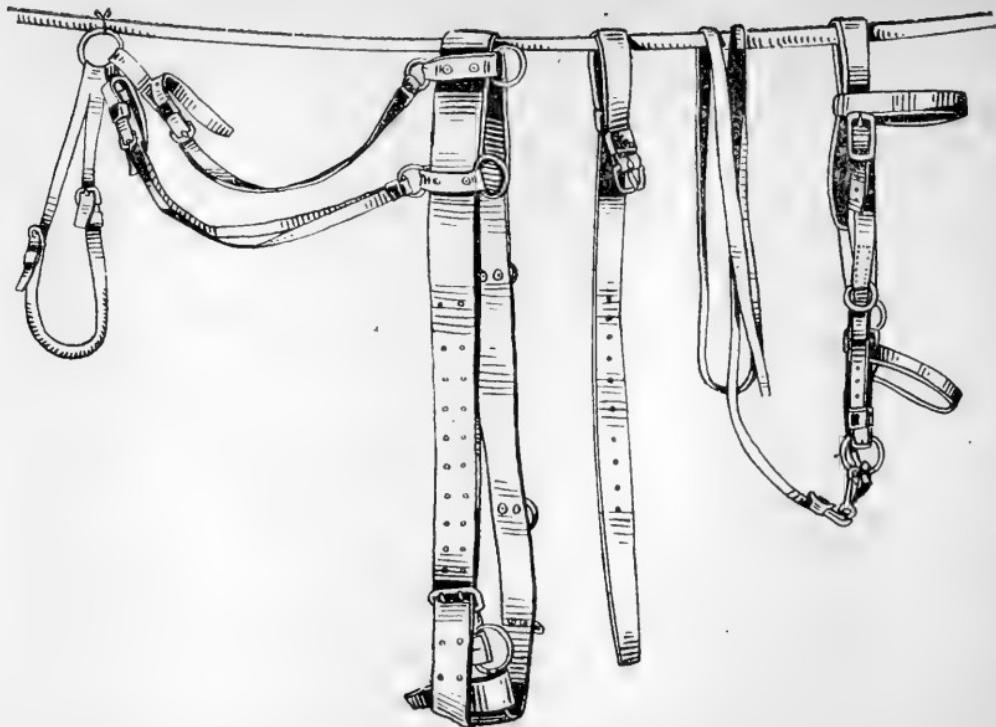


AS A HORSE WILL STAND AFTER THE PREVIOUS TREATMENT.

the Horse, and attach a crupper to one end of it. Have a pocket sewed on this leather large enough to hold about three pounds of shot, also sew two or three small straps and buckles on it. Now fill this pocket with shot, and buckle it to the back strap of your harness, instead of the ordinary crupper, and buckle the small straps around the bone of the Horse's tail. By putting these straps under the hair of the Horse's tail, the appliance cannot be seen, and it will be impossible for the Horse to switch his tail when this appliance is on. By using this for a few weeks you will overcome the habit of tail switching.

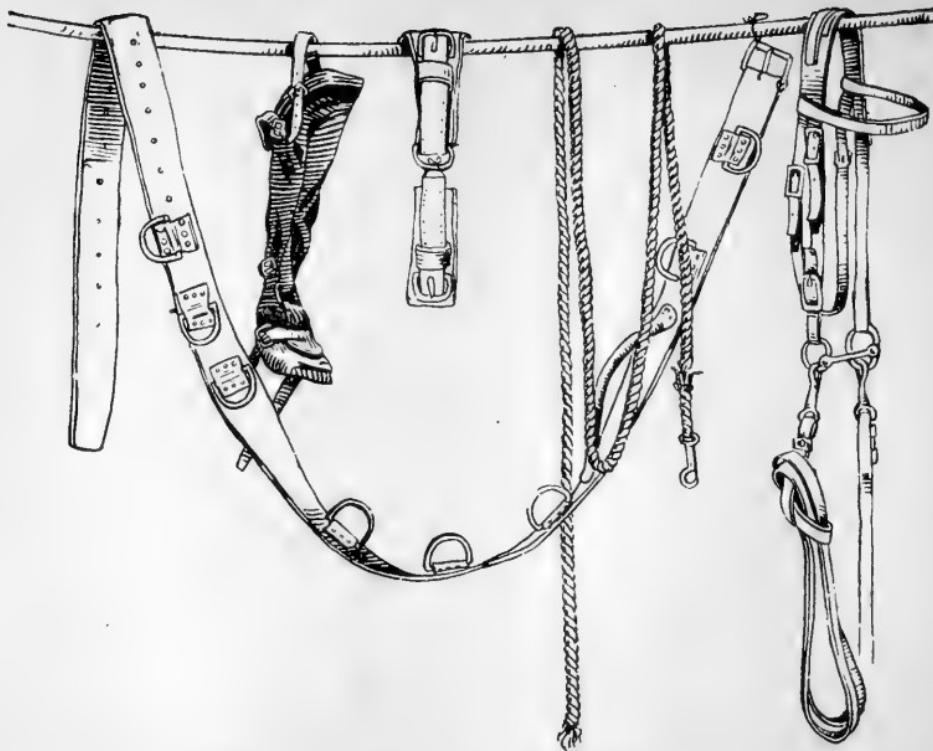
DESCRIPTION OF APPLIANCE.

How to make surcingle. It should be made of good leather, three inches wide, and about seven and a half feet long. The buckle should have two tongues. Four or five inches to the off side should be fastened two inch and a half rings; one at the front edge of the surcingle, and the other at the back edge; also attach two rings in the same manner directly on to top of the back. To these rings at the back edge of



BEERY'S SURCINGLE AND OUT FIT FOR THROWING A HORSE—SURCINGLE, LEG STRAP, HALTER
AND STRAP.

the surcingle fasten a double strap the length of from surcingle to ring at the hip, to which have a strong crupper attached. By having one or two rings attached on each side of surcingle, and two more rings at the bottom, or directly under the Horse's body, you can apply the Double Safety rope with this surcingle, although it is not necessary to have the crupper attachment in using the Double Safety rope. The leg strap used in strapping the fore leg up should be made of good leather also. It should be about two inches wide, and about three feet and a half long, with a good strong keeper on under side from buckle, to put the end of strap through and make a slip loop around the foot below the pastern joint. Lift the foot up, bring the end of strap over surcingle, and buckle. The halter should be made with strong head stall and brow band, with nose piece buckled rather close back of jaw. When this simple rig is on the Horse, any boy or amateur can throw him with safety, by taking a cord fifteen feet long, fasten one end to ring on the back, bring down on off side through halter ring, back through ring four or five inches to the off side of ring on back; then hold the end of cord in your hand, and stand four or five feet in front of Horse, a little to the off side. Now pull on the cord. This will draw his head to



THE APPLIANCES USED FOR DOUBLE SAFETY ROPE—SURCINGLE, FOOT STRAPS, KNEE PADS,
ROPE, BRIDLE AND LINES.

his side, which will throw him off his balance, and bring him over in a rolling motion.

Foot straps should be made about twenty inches long and two inches wide, having inch and half "D" rings in them, so that when buckled on the foot the rings will be on opposite side from buckles. By having foot straps made in this way they will be applicable for fence jumping and pawing in the stable, by buckling them around the limbs above the knees. Knee pads should be about sixteen inches long, and the top part of them should be about nine inches wide, with two strong straps to buckle above the knees. The lower part of pads will not need to be over seven inches wide, with two straps attached around the limbs below the knees. When these pads or protectors are on your Horse, you can bring him on his knees on the pike or very hard ground without bruising his knees. However it is advisable to bring him on his knees the first few times on ground that is free from stones or rubbish, after which he will try very hard to keep on his feet, and if he does come down it will be without much force.

The Double Safety rope should be a half inch cotton rope eighteen feet long. There is no rope that will slip through the rings as easily as a cotton one; and on ac-



ROLL, HALTER PULLING ROPE, CHIN STRAP, SECOND FORM WAR BRIDLE.

count of its being so pliable, it will wear much longer than any other rope. By having a snap on one end of the rope, it can be put on very quick. First, run the end with the snap on through the off ring in surcingle underneath the body, down through off foot strap ring, up through other ring in surcingle, down and snap into ring of near foot strap.

Bridle used in subduing a Horse should consist of nothing but head stall and straight bar bit. Never have your Horse's head gagged up when you are subduing him.

To make the roll or head strap, take two pieces of leather about eighteen inches long, and about three inches wide in the middle, tapered to about an inch at the ends. Sew them together, and stuff it with flax seed. Next, sew a strap two feet long to one end of it; to the other end of it sew a short strap and buckle. This is the appliance we use for Horses vicious to shoe, and extremely bad balkers, as has been previously described.

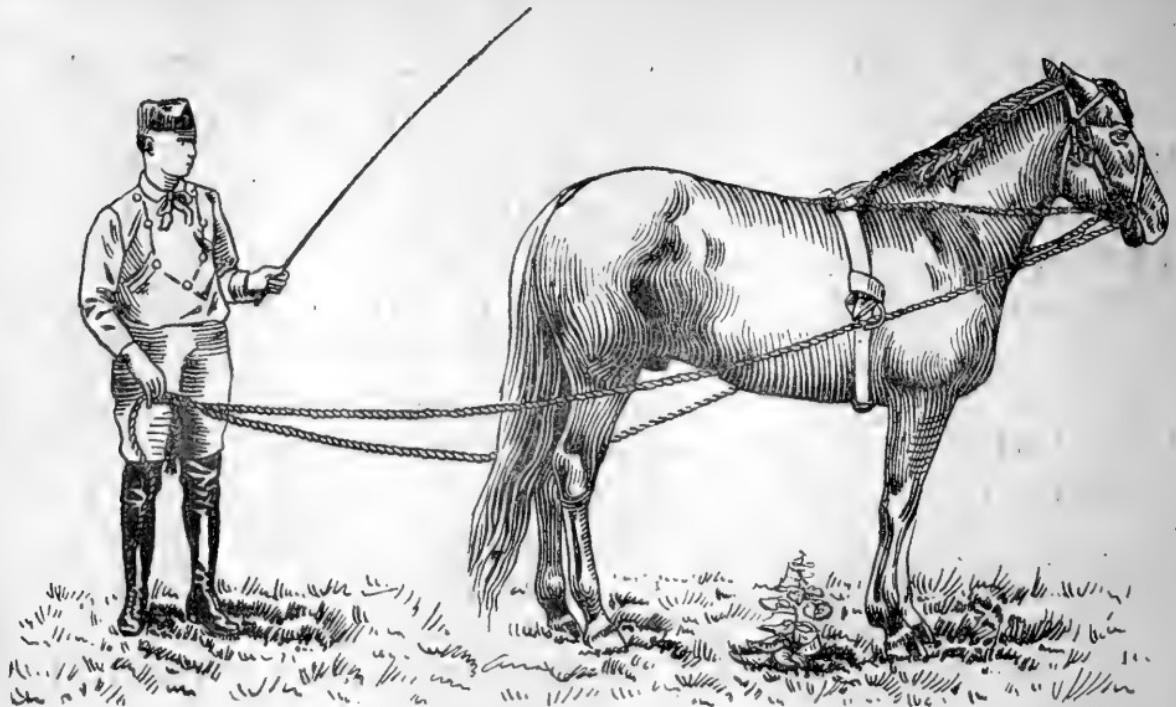
The halter pulling rope should be a very strong half inch rope, eighteen feet long. It should be a pliable rope, yet one that would not stretch much. Chin strap

is made with a heavy piece of leather, about four inches long, with a ring in the middle, and a good snap sewed into each end of it. This is to be snapped into the bridle rings. For bridle pullers, run the halter pulling rope through ring in chin strap, instead of halter ring. It will also be good to have it attached to bridle, when hitching Colts the first time by the bridle; it will pull the same on each side of the bridle, hence will not excite the Colt by pulling the bit lengthwise through its mouth.

To make the Second Form War bridle, take a stout piece of woven sash cord fifteen feet long, and five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. Make a stationary loop around the Horse's lower jaw, made rather tight, just so you can get your little finger through it after it is on; take it up on off side over top of head, just back of ears, down on near side through loop at jaw. This makes you a safe and reliable bridle, and after you have a little practice in using it, it will be almost invaluable to you. I use it altogether in teaching a Horse to lead by the side of a buggy. After he rubs against the wheel once or twice he will learn to stay away from it, and if he is inclined to get too close to the wheel, give him a little jerk with this cord, which will throw

the Horse's body away from the buggy. I prefer leading a Horse by the side of a vehicle for several reasons. When the Horse is behind the vehicle, you will have to twist your neck nearly off to see how he is coming on. He will be unable to see the chuck holes, and he will have to come stumbling through them, and possibly bump himself often against the vehicle; while if he was by the side of you he could see where he was stepping, and you could manage him without twisting around in the seat to see him. One man can drive, and lead a Horse in this way about as well as if he only had the one Horse, for once teaching a Horse to lead with this cord, he will never forget it. He will always stay up to his place. In using any of the cord bridles you should loop the cord over a stick about as large around as your thumb, and four or five inches long, about the distance from the head that it will be most convenient to use, to prevent burning or chafing the hands.

Simple Riding bridle. If your Horse is shy of a bridle, or will not allow you to approach him when you go to the pasture to catch him if you have a bridle swinging



SAFETY LINES.

around, simply have a small cord eight feet long in your vest pocket, and when you get to him pull this cord out of your pocket and lay the middle of it across the top of his head, bring ends down and cross them in his mouth, take the ends back, get on the Horse and ride him home. This makes a powerful bridle, and you can guide him and hold him perfectly easy. By having little loops sewed to the cord on each side of the Horse's head, a little below his ears, then bring the ends up through these loops, and sew the ends together, will make what I call an endless bridle, which will be very good to have on under an ordinary bridle, to rein a Horse that is inclined to throw his head down and break his reins.

Put an over check on your Horse, with a ring in it just back of ears. Take a cord eighteen feet long, run one end of it through ring in surcingle at one side of the Horse, through ring of the bridle bit, back through ring at top of surcingle, forward and snap into ring of over check. Next, take another cord the same length and put on the opposite side in the same manner. Step behind and take the cords for lines. You then have a powerful purchase on the Horse's head with these lines, which will

be good to teach a stubborn Horse to stop at word of command. By pulling on these lines the head is elevated straight into the air.

CHAPTER X.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

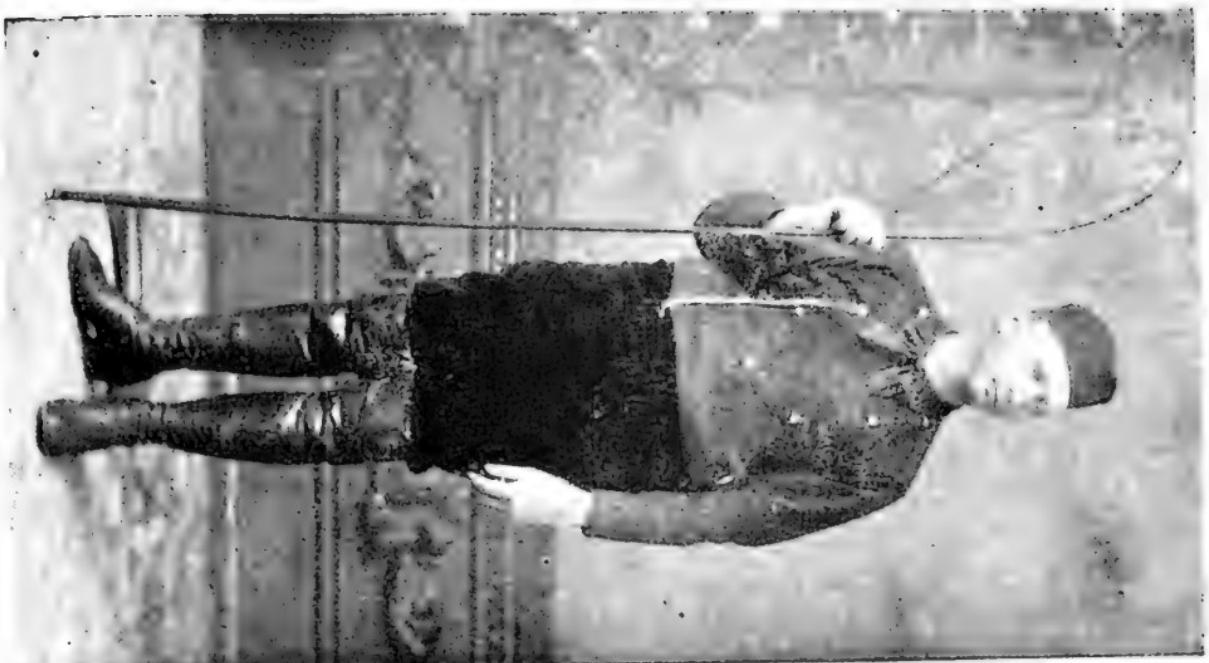
As I have often been asked whatever possessed me to engage in such a dangerous avocation as training Colts and subduing vicious Horses, I do not think it improper to give a few explanations why I am in this business, and also give a little of my experience in handling Horses. I was born and brought up near Pleasant Hill, Ohio, on a farm, where I evinced somewhat of a talent for training Colts, but never had the opportunity of developing this talent until three years ago, when I was training one of my father's Colts. As I think the circumstances connected with this Colt is the identical one that started me into the Horse training business, I will give you details of this case. The Colt was about three years old, and I had driven him three or four times, when on Sunday afternoon I drove him to a neighbor's house, where I had to

cross a ditch and open a gate to get there, and when coming out I was obliged to leave the Colt alone, about three rods from the gate, until I went back to shut the gate. I noticed the Colt was a little excited and very doubtful about standing, but thought I would start back, and if he made an attempt to start, I would grab the lines and set him back and show him that he must stand. He started and I grabbed the lines, but one slipped out of my hands, and it gave him too much of a side jerk, which excited and made him more restless than before. It had been my motto ever since I was a little boy, never to attempt to have a Horse do anything without having him do it, so I tried him once more, expecting if he started again to manage some way to teach him that he would have to stand. But this time he got the start of me. I grabbed several times at the lines, but "failed to make connections." He ran as fast as he could, upset the buggy, tore loose from it and ran home. I had already determined to show him that he would have to stand in that very place until I went back to shut the gate, if I failed to get to see my girl that evening. When I got home I found the Horse terribly excited; I then took the lines out of the rings and run them through the shaft bearers of the harness, got behind him and intended to

teach him that Whoa! meant to stand, but didn't more than get behind him until he started to run again. I knew of no appliance by which I could take the advantage of him except a crude form of war bridle, which I made out of an old clothes line. About all the advantage it gave more than the lines, was it made a slip loop around the lower jaw. With the aid of this clothes line, in about one hour and a half of hard work, I succeeded in subduing him, and making him perfectly submissive to stop and start at word of command, and also to stand until commanded to go. I then hitched him to another vehicle and drove him to the very spot that he had run from, and made him stand until I went about three rods behind to shut the gate. One week after that I had him hitched away from home after night, when the hitching strap came untied; he turned around with the buggy, went home, and from all appearances walked every step of the way, and stood by the stable door waiting to be unhitched, just as if he had been driven there. The reason the Colt did not run and tear the buggy to pieces was because he thoroughly understood that the previous treatment was for running away. A few months after that time the Colt was driven to a carriage, when the front wheel came off while he was trotting at a fast rate. The axle tree and weight of

two persons came right against his heels so hard that it tore the skin and flesh off both of his heels, yet he was controlled and stopped in a very short time, with all this weight directly against his heels. This proved to me as well as to all who knew of this case, that his submissiveness under such excitement was entirely due to the treatment I gave him for running away. The idea struck me then that if it was possible to change a Horse's character in so short a time, and so fix the impression on the brain that he would never forget his training, it would surely be something worth knowing, and I began handling Horses and studying their nature from that time on.

I had handled Colts and bad Horses for six months, and had fully made up my mind to master, control, and educate Horses, before I had ever heard of Horse trainers, or ever knew there was any body travelling in the business of "Horse training," when one day, while calling on a friend, I happened to see a book on Horse training written by D. Magner. I immediately procured a copy of it, and studied the subject with renewed zeal. Next I saw Prof. O. R. Gleason's book advertised in a newspaper, which I sent for at once, and made inquiry and searched for other books that might be printed on the subject; but to my surprise the only books that I could find



BEERY ATTIRED FOR HANDLING VICIOUS HORSES.



pertaining to Horse training that were worth looking at, were the two already mentioned, which I claim gives evidence that both men were very good horsemen. Neither did I ever have the opportunity of taking instructions under any Horseman, except about two years ago, when I heard of Gleason being advertised at Dayton. I went twenty-five miles to attend one of his evening exhibitions. With this slight exception I had to get all my knowledge through hard experience. Of course I got some very good theory from these books, but theory is not practice. Some of the first Horses that I took to break were bad dispositioned Colts and Texas Ponies, (as I was just commencing to study and work in my new profession, I had to accept such Horses as were brought to me for training,) and some of them were the very worst Ponies in the country.

You will never know the narrow escapes, experiences and hardships that I went through with, in handling these Ponies, unless you would go through with some of the same experience. At this time I had no books to get ideas from, nor any appliances by which to take the advantage of the Horse. I will have to admit I did a great deal of my work through main strength and awkwardness, yet I felt and saw

that I was gaining ground, and learning new ideas and points every day. Not only did I have to work without an instructor, books or appliances, but I was laboring under all manner of disadvantages and opposition. The neighbors and people going along the road would make light of my work, and say "I had better quit playing with Colts and go to work." And my folks at home were terribly opposed to my handling Horses, saying I would keep on until I would get killed, etc.

Father finally forbid me to bring any more bad Horses on the place, saying that if I wanted to farm the place any longer he would not allow me to bring any more Horses there to break. I told him that I had fully made up my mind, and resolved to make a Horse trainer out of myself, if I didn't get killed in learning the business. When he saw the determination I had to master my profession, he submitted to my handling Horses. At this time I had an irresistible desire, and almost an uncontrollable passion, for training Colts and subduing vicious Horses. I havn't farmed any since that time, but have had all the Horses to train ever since that I could handle, and a great many more. I have had from two to six Colts and vicious Horses under training all the time for nearly three years, and sometimes as high as seven

at one time, having all kinds of vices—kickers, balkers, shyers, halter pullers, run-a-ways and Colts. After I had broken a few bad kicking Horses that nearly every body knew of their viciousness, and saw that they were made perfectly safe and gentle, they began to fall in one by one, and recognize my work. It was here where I originated my system of Colt training. Some of the first Colts that I had broke I gave two lessons a day, and turned them over to their owners in about two weeks. But I found that it was giving them too much in a short time; it brought their lessons too close together, and the whole length of time, two weeks, was not long enough to fix the impression on the brain. So I changed my plan of training to giving them one lesson a day, and teaching them four weeks instead of two, making their lessons about one hour in length, according to my present system, as described in this book. I found that lessons given in this way would be remembered better than to give them two lessons a day, and there would not be so much danger in running the lessons into each other.

A very important point I observed, was to teach but one thing at a time. I learned through experience, that it was almost impossible to give the Colt the first

and second lesson both in one or even in the same day. The first lesson is to teach the Colt to keep its heels from us, its head toward us, and follow, while the next lesson we teach it to keep its heels toward us, its head from us, and go away from us; two ideas exactly opposite to each other. In trying to teach both ideas at one time it only confuses the Colt, and the consequences will be to fail in teaching either point so that the Colt will remember it. But I found by teaching the Colt one command or idea at a time, it would so fix the impression upon the brain that it would not forget it, and the next day I could teach it something directly opposite, and it would then retain both ideas. I soon learned that my system of Colt training was not only the proper way of training Colts, but that it was equally applicable to all spoiled Horses; as it is almost invariably the rule for all spoiled Horses, or any Horses having vices, to have but little or no education at all. And how can you expect them to obey your command and act intelligently without first teaching them what to do. After you have subdued the bad, vicious, or unruly Horse, and made him submissive to do all that he understands, it is just as important and necessary to treat him with gentleness and kindness, and teach him what you want him

to do, as it is to be gentle and patient with the Colt. There is no better way of teaching them what to do than to follow my system of Colt training. In all my private training of bad Horses, the first thing I do is to give them a course of subjective treatment, to get them under good control. Then I always give them a repetition of Colt training. Controlling physical resistance is but a temporary bridge across a stream to enable building the real structure. So subjection is but a means for reaching the brain to remove the exciting cause of the resistance. If the resistance is stimulated by fear, then to show there is no cause for fear—if through real viciousness, then to remove the resentment by kind treatment—when the Horse's reason can be moulded and instructed as desired. I claim there is no education in subjection any further than it teaches the Horse we are his master. It is simply getting a Horse in shape or condition to be taught. If it were possible to gain a bad Horse's better nature, and win his confidence through kindness, without any coercive treatment, which I think it is in a great many cases, it would be the very best kind of subjection. But in nearly all cases where they are confirmed in the habit, it will be necessary to use coercive treatment to get them under subjection.

I have tried to make every point so simple and plain that any one can easily understand that there is no mystery in the control of Horses beyond that of skillful treatment. That when managed according to the laws of their nature it becomes a very simple matter to subdue and control even the most vicious Horse. That every Horse made vicious or unmanageable, is so in reality through bad treatment. To be a good Horseman you should always show by your actions and conduct, that you are a man, and that your real superiority over Horses consists in the prudent exercise of your reasoning powers. A man must have patience and courage, if necessary, that borders on rashness, yet always holding himself within the limits of safety. Whatever the difficulties or failures, he should only exhibit the more care and patience, until successful. It is especially important that there be no foolhardiness, lack of judgment or carelessness, that will expose the Horse to danger or accident. It is an invariable fault of those who claim any skill or experience in the management of Horses to be over confident, to think too much of the little they know of applying the treatment, and too little of the difficulties and danger of resistance in the Horse to be treated. A man who assumes to know all about Horses, and can break any Horse, etc., only

gives to any sensible, observing man, the strongest proofs of his ignorance. The most ignorant men in the business are usually the greatest pretenders, and are good types of the many "Pretentious Horse Tamers" that have infested the country of late years. Of course it will not be difficult for any ordinary man, by following my system of "Colt training," to break the average of bad Colts and Horses. But if the case is at all critical, success will depend upon making no mistakes and being thorough. Every failure is an undoubted proof of lack of judgment and good management.

In building a bridge, or any structure where large risks to life are involved, extraordinary precautions are taken to insure safety against accidents, by requiring much more power than is expected to be used at any time. Every part is tested as to its strength and weight far beyond what it is ever required to sustain, and when completed, is again proved, in order to give assurance of its safety. Now in the subjection of Horses, especially those used for carrying and family driving, where lives are risked, they should be tested very thoroughly. I always give them such tests as they will never be likely to have in ordinary using and driving; for instance,

driving kickers and run-a-way horses with tin pans and sleigh bells tied to the crupper of their harness, leaving them hang down and striking their heels every step they take. If they are nervous and excitable, I drive them over paper, under flags and umbrellas, rattle cow bells, tin pans, sleigh bells, beat drums, use Horse fiddles, and make all the racket I can have stirred up about them. In this way give them to thoroughly understand that these objects and racket will not hurt them. After a few lessons of this kind the Horse will take no notice of the usual minor causes of fear, such as a bit of paper flying up about him, an umbrella being carried in front of him, or the sudden playing of a band.

I learned through some of my hard lessons of experience that subduing a Horse and making him docile in one place, would give but little assurance of his being so at other places. The Horse must have a repetition of subjective treatment at different places, especially the places where he had been in the habit of resisting, in order to break him reliably. We can subdue a Horse in a building, then take him outside without giving him a repetition of subjective treatment there, and he will appear almost as bad as he was before he had been subdued. We must take the advantage

of him out side enough to show him that we can control him out side the building as well as we can inside, although it will not require nearly as much work to make him gentle and submissive as it did in the building. We can also subdue a vicious Horse in the city amid all the busy noise and din, then take him into the country where every thing is quiet, when he will become unmanageable. And on the other hand, we can subdue the Horse in the country, then take him into the city and he will become unmanageable there. At one of the first places where I instructed a class I handled a very bad run-a-way Mare; and after I had subdued her and made her submissive to drive without breeching, in a barn, I told them to throw the doors open, and I would drive her out side. They did so, and the moment her head was out of the barn she sprung forth like a deer, and ran across a ten acre field as fast as her limbs would take her. I thought it very strange that she would take a spell of that kind after being subdued; but that was the way I learned it was necessary to give a Horse a repetition of the treatment out side of the building. As soon as I got the Mare stopped, I took her out of the shafts and gave her a little subjective treatment, after which she drove as gentle on the road as in the building. After I had been

handling Horses for about a year, and had successfully broken all the Horses brought me, a great many of my friends advised me to go on the road as a "Horse trainer," saying that I could make a great deal more money in that way; but knowing there were already too many professional men on the road that were not masters of their profession, I declined. I have always been of the opinion that if a man was not respected, and did not have a reputation at home, he could not make a success away from home. I also felt that I had a great deal to learn at home, and I was determined to build a reputation as a Horse trainer at home first. After I had handled a number of Colts and Horses in the immediate neighborhood and community, I advertised through the local papers that I would educate Colts, and train kickers, run-away-ways, balkers, shyers, halter pullers, etc. I then received Horses from adjoining counties, some coming as far as twenty-five and thirty miles. By handling Horses in this way for a little over two years, I received a very good practical knowledge of different dispositions and vices in Horses. In this way I learned to judge a Horse's disposition at sight, almost as correctly as the man that owned the Horse could describe it. The most serious objections I had to handling Horses in this manner were:

First—It was only the very worst dispositioned Horses that were brought me to handle; and the next place, they were generally owned by men that were timid, and afraid of gentle Horses. Sometimes, after I would give them a course of training, and make them gentle and safe enough for any body to drive that knew enough to hold the lines, say Get Up! and Whoa! they would use them a little while, and then let them know by their actions that they were afraid of them. Of course the Horse, after seeing he had opportunity, would frequently take it, and fall into his old tracks, when I would take him back and give him another course of handling, to get him under good control again. I don't mean to say that all the Horses that I broke were owned by timid or careless drivers, for I am glad to say that I handled Horses for some of the very best Horsemen in the country. I do not mean to speak disrespectfully of men who are timid and afraid of Horses, because we all know it is natural for some men to be afraid of Horses of any kind. However, I am very grateful to all whose Horses I have handled, and thank them very much for their patronage; but as stated above, that was a very serious difficulty and objection to training Horses privately. Any man that is a coward, afraid or timid of Horses, should have noth-

ing to do with bad dispositioned Horses, or any Horses having doubtful characters, for they will notice it and take advantage of it. Horses of that nature should be treated with firmness always; when you speak to them, speak with distinctness. When you ask them to go, don't "chuck" as though you were half asleep, but say Get Up! in such a way that they will know that you mean for them to get out of their tracks instantly. As I have omitted saying much about the whip, I will give you my opinion of it here. I am often asked whether I ever whip Horses. I answer yes, but never whip them brutally. The only object in using a whip is to excite the fears of the Horse, and make him respect your authority by slight punishment when he does a wrong action. It should never be used as an instrument of revenge, and no man is fit to break or educate a Horse unless he can control his own temper. Fear and anger should never be felt by good Horsemen. To a Horse merely wild and timid, the whip should be but little used. Kindness will secure his confidence and remove his fears of you. A severe whipping may excite his passions to such an extent as to forever ruin him as a quiet driver. I never whip a Horse unless I can do it in time, and in such a way that I am sure he will understand what the punishment

is for. When we are not in a position that we can force submission, it would be far better not to touch the Horse with the whip. When it is necessary to whip the Horse, use a good bow top whip with a good cracker on it, and give him a few sharp cuts around the hind limbs next the body, and speak sharply to him. Never give a stroke without accompanying it with the voice. Your voice and the crack of the whip effects as much as the keen cut astonishes him. Don't whip too much, just enough to disconcert and scare him through. Never whip across the body; a few sharp cuts around the legs will so frighten him that he will respect your authority. There are no Horses so perfect that they should be driven without a whip in the buggy. It is true that there are a great many Horses that require the use of the whip very seldom, but when it is needed, it is needed just as bad as if it were in demand more frequently. For instance, you were driving along the road, and your Horse would get scared at a bit of paper or some other object, and he would start to running backwards, possibly towards a deep ditch. If you had no whip you would have to let him go and take the consequences, while if you had a whip you could give him a cut with it and save a collision. It is always safer to have a whip with you and have your Horse understand what whips are made for.

After two years of this kind of experience, handling Horses all the time, sometimes having as high as six bad Horses at one time, I then felt that my experience and knowledge gained in this way might be worth something to the public; for I think people who use and handle Horses need the instructions a great deal more than the Horses do. I instructed my first class in barns, but found that I could not accommodate all, neither could I handle Horses so well on a cramped up barn floor; so I purchased a large tent, and set it up around at the neighboring towns. I would generally solicit about a week for a class, and would have from one hundred to two hundred scholars in a class, charging one dollar and a half per scholar, giving them five or six lessons. I always gave them the privilege of having their money back on the last evening, if they were not satisfied with the instructions given them. I am happy to say that I have the first scholar to ask a return of his money. This gave me great encouragement, as well as the recommendations they gave me at nearly all the places I have had classes. I shall enclose a few of the Press notices and recommendations given me in the papers. The following is a local or sketch that contains my name for the first time it was ever in print:

JESSE BEERY.—Prior to the days of Prof. Rarey, Horse taming was regarded as a humbug, but that man demonstrated beyond a doubt that the most vicious Horse could be subdued and rendered subservient to man through the laws of kindness. Since then quite a number have distinguished themselves as trainers of the noble animal. One of the most successful trainers in this part of the country at the present time, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Beery is yet very young, but when a very small boy he evinced a talent for training Colts, and as soon as he was old enough to investigate the subject, he devoted his whole time to training Horses. He procured the best treatise on the art and made them a study. He takes any kind of a Horse and trains it for the owner, charging only a reasonable fee for his services.

The next is an announcement of my first public exhibition, given about two miles from home, Sept. 1st, 1888. My admission fee was twenty-five cents, and there was nearly one hundred people present, including a few ladies.

Jesse Beery will give his first public exhibition, Sept. 1st, in Nate Iddings' large barn, near Pleasant Hill. He will show up his system of training Colts and breaking vicious Horses.

Prof. Jesse Beery, our skilled Horse trainer, has at present in training six of the equines, which have natural and acquired cussedness. Among them is a fifteen year old kicker from Woodington, Ohio. He gives them "Jesse" every time.

A short time before my first exhibition, I purchased a very bad dispositioned Colt, one that would balk, rear and plunge. I will describe her head, for I think it had about as many characteristics indicating a bad disposition as is generally found in one head. She had a very long head, narrow between the eyes and between the ears, had very long ears, with plenty of long hair inside of them. Her eyes were small, and set well back in her head. On account of her being so mean and ugly, I

was determined to control her, and thought I would see how far I could teach her; before I quit I drove her by the signal of the whip, without bridle or lines. While driving her in a neighboring town (Covington) one day, the editors of the Gazette saw me driving her, and gave the following local:

Jesse Beery, of Pleasant Hill, gave an exhibition on our streets Monday, of the power of mind over a three year old Colt. The Horse was driven without lines or bridle, made to walk, trot, stop, or turn either way, all by the motion of the whip. It was a remarkable exhibition.

The following is a recommendation from a class at Kessler Station.

One of the most pleasing and instructive exhibitions, held one mile north of Kessler Station, at Mr. G. W. Beck's barn, in the way of educating the Horse, has just closed, with very gratifying success. Mr. Jesse Beery, of Pleasant Hill, O., well and favorably known in this and adjoining counties as a trainer of vicious Horses,

and an educator of Colts or young Horses, spared no pains to teach the people how to train and educate the Horse to make him man's most useful servant and true friend. He completely subdued and broke a kicking Colt that the owner could not work. He thoroughly conquered an eighteen year old Mare that had not been shod for years so that she meekly submitted to be shod. We, as members of his class, can cheerfully recommend him as a master workman, and worthy of patronage in his profession.

A. R. Renner,	Benjamin Thuma,	J. B. Fagan,
Wm. Kerr,	Wm. Noonan,	Thomas Brown,
Henry Jay,	Henry Blackmore,	John Hale,
S. N. Pennel, New Waverly, Ind.,		George W. Beck.

Prof. Beery will commence with a class in Horse training in Laura, O., on Monday evening, August 5th. Mr. Beery has won, and justly too, such a reputation among our people that it is only necessary to say to them that he is coming, and it insures him a hearing.

Prof Beery, Pleasant Hill, closed his term of Horse training at Laura, Saturday evening. He had a class of one hundred scholars. His large tent was crowded each night. Mr. Beery is a success.

HOW TO BREAK VICIOUS HORSES.—Prof. Jesse Beery will instruct a class on Horsemanship in a large tent at Covington, on Thursday evening, November 7th, at 7:30. The course of lessons will continue each evening for five evenings. Please bring out your bad Horses, as they will be handled for the class free of charge.—There will be a number of all kinds of dispositions and characters of Horses handled, viz: kickers, balkers, shyers, run-a-ways, etc. Terms for a course of five lessons only one dollar and a half.

LATER.—Having been members of Prof. Jesse Beery's class in Horse training at Covington, we heartily endorse his work, both as practical and reasonable, and recommend his lectures to all who would educate the Horse to love and obey his master.

L. D. Falconer,

Joshua Grubb,

John Cassel,

Dr. John Harrison,	Dr. H. D. Rinehart,	A. C. Deweese,
I. D. Hickman,	Henry Landis,	R. M. Shellabarger,
Jot Folckemer,	John E. Billingsby,	F. M. Perry,
H. J. Perry,	C. M. Albaugh.	C. B. Fletcher.
S. Mowery,	Samuel Hart,	John Fox,
Levi Falknor,	N. H. Tobias,	John Tobias,
M. Koon,	Adam H. Jones,	S. B. Reiber,
A. E. Williams,	J. W. Freshour,	Abe Deeter,
Ira Mohler,	H. Mohler,	Henry Spitler,
James D. Rike,	Geo. Lindsay,	N. N. Kreugbaum,
John F. Etter,	Asberry Basill,	Ira W. Jones,
Howard N. Brown,	Perry C. Ratcliff,	W. C. Murry,
R. M. Deeter,	Sen. A. C. Cable,	Dr. A. S. Rosenberger.

The undersigned, at Troy, O., take pleasure in bearing testimony to the skill of

Mr. Jesse Beery, of Pleasant Hill, O., in educating Colts and training bad Horses. We have seen the good of his work on green Colts, halter pullers, kickers, shyers, Horses bad to shoe, etc., and know that the impressions made are lasting. Any Horse that has come through his system of training comes out obedient, gentle, and greatly enhanced in value.

Col. O. H. Binkley,

Geo. E. McKaig,

W. A. Eddy,

E. E. Moore,

Grant Myers,

Peter Brown,

Aaron Deeter,

W. J. Hall,

Mrs. H. A. Dye,

S. J. McCurdy,

Frank Sewell,

G. W. Graham,

C. D. Miller,

C. V. Hottel,

E. D. Hottel,

C. F. Miller,

C. L. Westhoven,

W. I. Tenny,

A. F. Broomhall,

John Landry.

At Phillipsburg I instructed the largest class that I ever made, some evenings having more than my tent would hold, and it has seating capacity for three hundred

people. There were a number of men fifty and sixty years old in my class, who indorsed my system, but I will only mention the names of a few who are interested the most in Horses:

We, the undersigned, have attended Prof. Jesse Beery's lecture on the education of Colts and vicious Horses, at Phillipsburg, O., and have been greatly instructed. His wonderful success proves that his system of training exceeds all others, and the practical illustration of the same receives our hearty endorsement. Mr. Beery deserves respect and esteem for his valuable instructions in the management of Horses, and we wish to show our appreciation of his good work by heartily recommending his system to the public.

J. E. Barnes,

I. N. Becker,

J. S. Becker,

E. Pearson,

H. O. Landis,

D. B. Crow,

Wm. Detrick,

S. E. Folkereth,

L. Pearson,

Esta Folkereth,

D. Heisey,

C. C. Kossler,

J. R. Lees,

J. H. Falknour,

L. B. Harley,

L. Harman,

Casper Price,

D. H. Warner,

Abe Emrick,	David Isenbarger,	Albert Albaugh,
M. D. S Hutchinson,	Samuel Heisey,	Adam Minnick,
Harvey Klepinger,	David Hess,	Adam Thomas,
N. W. Rinehart,	Ellis Gray,	Geo. Waybright,
Sam. Shelley,	F. O. Thomas,	Elmer Shelleberger,
E. W. Spitler,	Chas. Anderson,	Harvey Hayworth,
A. E. Hickman,	John Spitler, Sr.,	W. J. Pumphrey,
J. C. Carns,	B. F. Spitler,	Samuel Weaver,
C. E. Wagner,	D. C. Falknor,	Isaiah Oaks,
Theo. Falknor,	S. Binkley,	Wm. F. Wagner,
	Aaron Dohner.	

The last class given before writing this book was at Piqua, O., in the Ideal Rink, where I handled a number of extremely bad Horses. The following was in the "Dispatch:"

HORSE TRAINING EXHIBITION.—PROF. BEERY'S WONDERFUL HANDLING OF VICIOUS ANIMALS.—Prof. J. Beery, who is now instructing a class in the handling of Horses of a vicious nature, is one of the most remarkable Horsemen that it has been our lot to have seen. D. H. Heater, Esq., the popular Main Street grocer, is enthusiastic in his praise of Prof. Beery, and says that in all his experience he has never seen his equal, and that he has witnessed the performance given by Prof. Warner, Prof. York, and others, and between them there is no comparison. Mr. Heater is a Horseman himself, and knows whereof he speaks. Last night Prof. Beery handled Prof. Wm. McMaken's two year old Colt, John Daber's three year old, the kicking, biting and striking Pony owned by James Hilliard, an animal noted for its viciousness, besides the "Warwick Horse," an animal that would run at the drop of the hat. Every one of these were subdued and made almost as gentle as lambs. No body should fail to see this wonderful performance.

FROM THE EDITORS OF THE "DISPATCH."

WONDERFUL HORSE TRAINING.—A wonderful exhibition of Horse training is

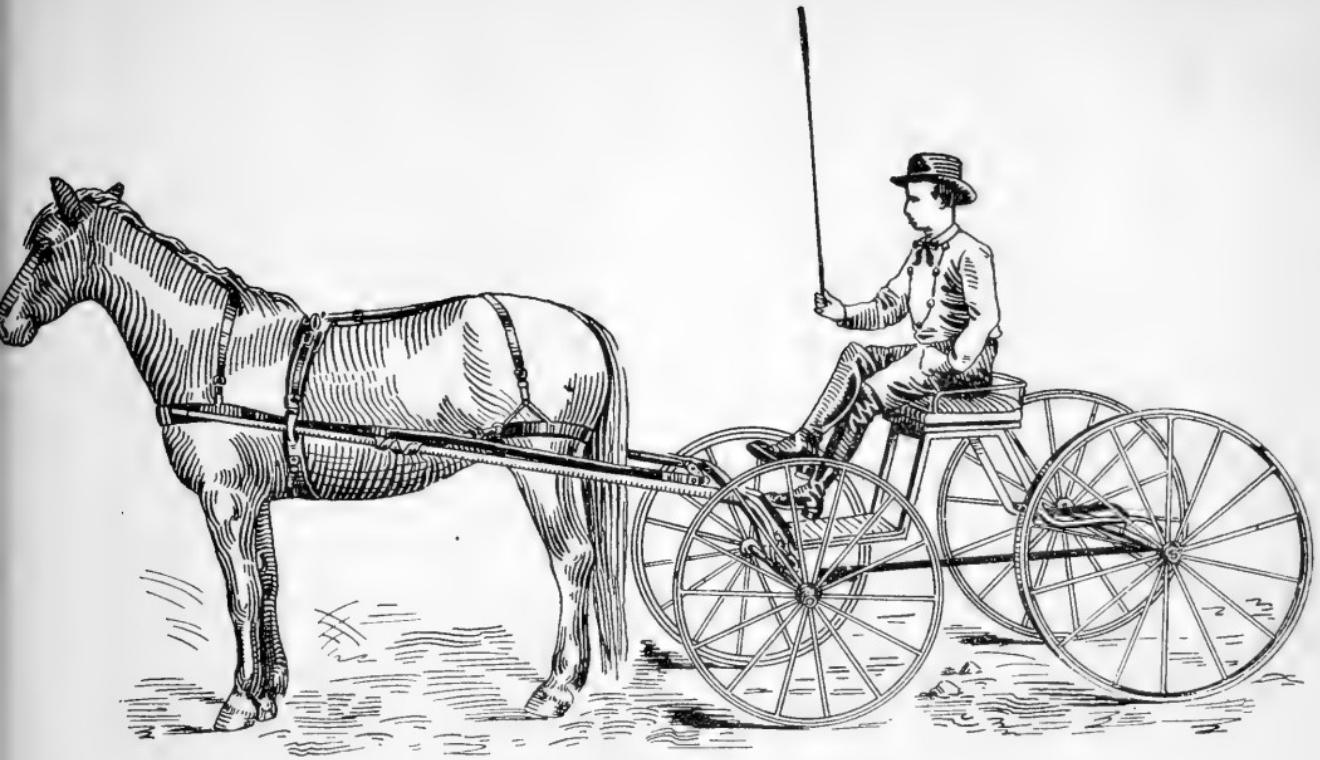
now in progress at the Ideal Rink, given by Prof. Beery. Last night this gentleman subdued the vicious Hilliard Pony, which had to be led into the Rink by a rope about twenty-five feet long. In about three quarters of an hour the Professor had the animal under complete control, and it was gentle as a lamb. He has a number of other Horses of a vicious nature that he will subdue. This morning he exhibited in front of the Dispatch office, a three year old, driven to a buggy without the use of lines, and so completely was it under control, that it could be driven any where by signs of the whip. He is a wonderful Horseman.

The previous extracts, notices, and recommendations, together with a number of others, have all been obtained within a radius of twenty miles from where I was born and raised. I always made it a point to satisfy every man whose Horse I trained. Some of the first Horses that I broke I made no charge at all, although the owners wanted to pay me for my work. I took their Horses partially to experiment upon, and gained enough knowledge pertaining to the art to repay me for my work. Often-times men, through carelessness, would let their Horses get the advantage of them,

and fall into their old habits, when I would take them back and make them gentle again without charge. However, I am glad to say that they were very few that were necessary for me to take back. My patrons commenced talking for me, which was the best kind of advertising, and in this way I soon had more Horses to educate than I could handle. I think I would be justified in saying that when I quit training Horses at home I could have had at command five times as many Colts and Horses as would have been possible for any one man to handle.

I will say right here that I am indeed grateful to my neighbors and many friends, who, after looking at my theory and system of training from a rational stand point, gave me great encouragement in my efforts. It seemed that the very parties that "hooted" and made the most light of my work at first, after being in one of my classes changed their views, and did a great deal more good in my behalf than parties who never opposed me.

I am often asked whether I teach Horses to perform tricks. As training a Horse to perform tricks is not very practical to the Horse owner generally, I have never practiced teaching them in this way much. Of course when a young man owns a nice lit-



CHARLEY AS HE WAS ALWAYS DRIVEN.

tle Horse, and has taught him a few tricks, such as following, shaking hands, lying down, etc., it makes him appear more tractable and intelligent than he otherwise would. About two years ago when I parted with the ugly Colt that I had trained to drive without lines, I purchased a well bred two year old Hambletonian Colt, which was exceedingly nervy, but didn't have a great deal more brain than the other Colt. However, I made up my mind to drive him without lines. After teaching him the signals of the whip for a couple of weeks, I hitched him up for the first time he was ever driven. I drove him by the motion of the whip, without the use of lines, and have been driving him in that way ever since. It being the first Colt that I had ever heard of being driven in this way, without having first been driven with lines, I thought it quite a feat, especially on account of him having so much natural fear of almost every conceivable object. I controlled him with the motion of the whip, when it would have been almost impossible for any one to have managed him with the lines in the ordinary way. Sometimes he would get so intensely frightened that he would fairly tremble, yet he would obey the whip, and march right up and feel of the object with his nose. I have driven him some of the darkest nights without bridle or

lines, controlling him by commands. He knew right from left. When I would want him to turn, I would give the command right or left. He would turn as quickly at the word of command as by a signal of the whip. But all his training is nothing compared with the extent of which a Horse is capable of being educated. Persons having attended Prof. Bartholomew's exhibitions given with his troop of educated Horses can more fully comprehend the extent or degree of which a Horse is capable of being educated. Now, if it is possible to teach and educate a Horse to such a point, why cannot you teach them to obey the few commands necessary for their general use, and prevent or overcome the many vices which they are liable to fall into when carelessly managed.

It was for a long time that I could not find an assistant that could manage Horses or help me with my business, although I tried a number of persons, but was never successful until a short time ago, when I found a person who was perfectly willing to share all the joys and pleasures, losses and gains, and on the twenty-fifth day of De-

cember, 1889, we made an agreement or contract, for life. The following demonstrates the contract:

BEERY—COPPOCK.—At the Christian church in Pleasant Hill, O., on Christmas evening, 1889, by Rev. O. P. Furnas, Prof. Jesse Beery and Miss Meda Coppock. The wedding had been previously announced, and was witnessed by a crowded house. Mr. A. J. Lauver, of Dayton, and Miss Kate Weeler, of Covington, were the attendants, and Messrs. Amos Sloan, Omer Patty, Chas. E. Minton, and Chas. C. Reiber were the escorts to and from the altar. The Sabbath School class to which the bride belonged, together with the teacher, Mr. Nathan Hill, beautifully decorated the church, and erected an arch on which were inscribed the names "Beery—Coppock," with two white doves in the center, with heads together. At a little after six o'clock, P. M., the class entered the church and filled the space allotted to them, Miss Sallie Jay presiding at the organ. The Coppock and Beery families filled the seats in front of the arch, and at 6:35 the wedding march pealed forth and the wedding party made their appearance and were escorted to the altar, where the beautiful and impressive ceremony was performed by the pastor. At the home of the bride's parents an elegant repast awaited the invited guests, to which all did ample justice.

And I am happy to say that ever since this contract has been formed, I have been encouraged and greatly assisted in my profession, and only trust we may do much good in the future, in behalf of the Horse and Horse owner.

While this book is not a large one, it contains more information on training Horses than almost any other book published on the subject. There are other larger books that are said to be Horse training books, yet are largely made up with Veterinary departments and other reading matter that does not pertain to the education of the Horse at all. I am often asked why I don't study Veterinary Surgery in connection with Horse training. My answer is simply this: I have already undertaken all that is possible for one man to master. "Horse training" and "Horse Doctoring" are two professions, and are as far apart as farming is from practicing law. And in my estimation it is impossible for any one man to thoroughly master two professions. He will invariably make one secondary to the other, and in most cases he will make a complete failure of both. It has been my full desire and aim to thoroughly

master the art of controlling and educating Horses; consequently I have dropped every thing else. I have been and always expect to devote my whole time to the profession of Horse training. Therefore those who read this little book will not need to expect any thing except solid, practical information pertaining to the disposition, vices and education of the Horse. When it is engaged in with the sense of responsibility, care and skill which it demands, it is in reality worthy of being ranked among the most important, interesting, and elevating of the professions.

I will leave the subject with you for the present, hoping, after I get to a still higher point in the profession, to have this book revised, and give you the benefit of my further experience and knowledge of the subject.

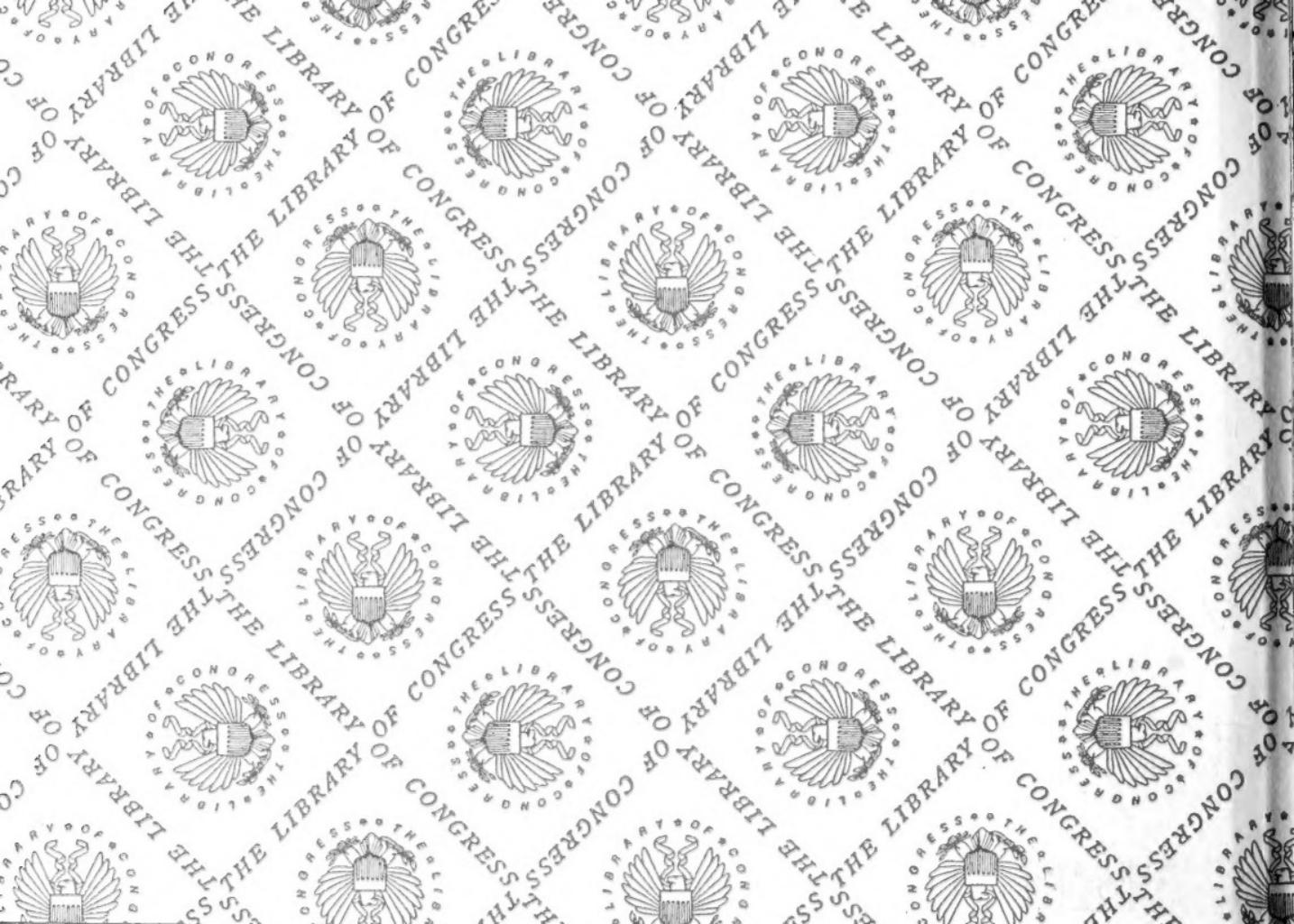
Any special information being desired on the management of the Horse, I wish to say it can be obtained through my address, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

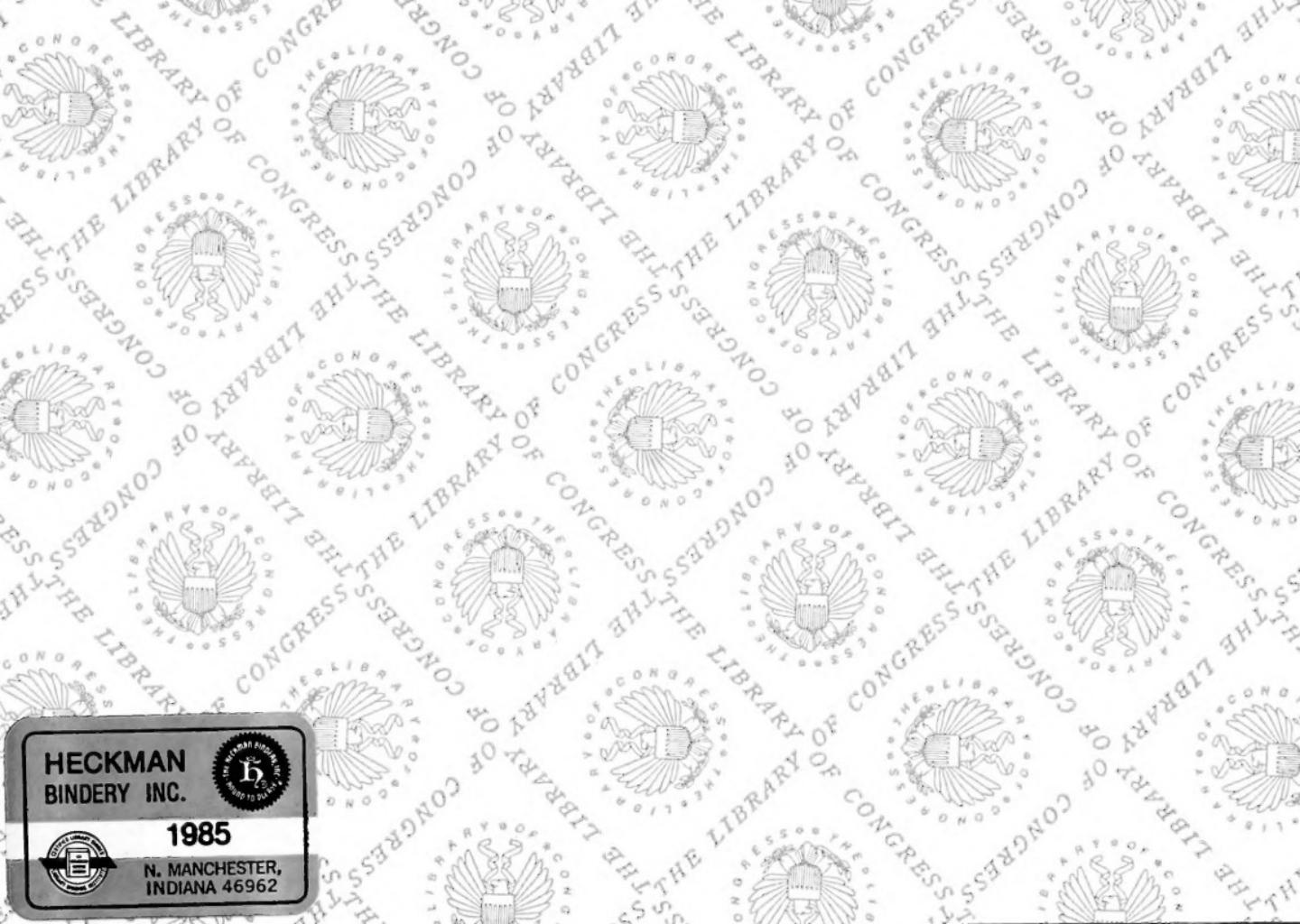
Your Obedient Servant,

JESSE BEERY.









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